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Britain Safeguards Iraq; 184 Cargo Ships for U. S.; British Raid Axis Convoy

The World's Day—April 19, 1941

In the Near East: British Land Forces in Iraq

British Imperial forces landed at Basra, Iraq, at the head of the Persian Gulf, for the reported purpose of opening lines of communications through Iraq. Iraq, British-controlled country rich in oil, recently underwent a radical change of government, resulting from a German-inspired coup.

Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, left Istanbul by plane for Berlin, leading to speculation over the probability of German pressure on Turkey to sign with the Axis.

In Washington: Contracts Let for 184 Cargo Ships

The Maritime Commission awarded contracts for the construction of 184 cargo ships at a cost of $364,800,000, 112 of them standardized emergency type ships of 10,000 tons and the others 16,000 ton ships. [Page 2.]

The Highway Traffic Advisory Committee of the War Department reported that plans were nearing completion for a national census of trucks and buses which would be available in a national emergency.

Air and Sea: British Raid an Axis Convoy

Four Axis merchant ships and an escort vessel either were set afire or left sinking yesterday in the North Sea, the British announced. Eight British planes were acknowledged missing from the day's operations.

German sea operations as claimed in Berlin, resulted in sinking or damaging of 50,000 tons of Allied shipping. Of this total 29,000 tons were claimed sunk in the Aegean Sea.

Germany's Luftwaffe failed to stage any heavy aerial raids on Britain, it was announced in London. A few bombs were said to have fallen on southwestern England and northern Scotland, but little damage and no casualties resulted.

Denial of charges by the British Premier that Italians were ready to drop British-made bombs on the Vatican in case of a British air attack on Rome was made by high Fascists, who said it was an "incredible manifestation of infamous, slanderous and disloyal propaganda."

Balkans: Nazis Claim New Successes in Greece

The Germans claimed that the British-Greek troops were forced to retreat southward, that Mt. Olympus and Larissa, 40 miles south of Mt. Olympus, had been captured.

The British acknowledged that they were facing a tremendous onslaught by armored divisions, dive bombers and infantry, but stated that their lines had not been broken through and that German attacks had been repulsed.

The RAF headquarters at Cairo said 13 German planes had been shot down over Greece in the past three days.

Dynamiting of two bridges at Novisad by Yugoslav troops was stated in Budapest to have blocked traffic on the Danube River.

In Europe: France Abandons League of Nations

France withdrew from the League of Nations under a provision which gives any member the right to withdraw after two-year notification.

Reichsführer Hitler in an appeal for contributions for the German Red Cross, told Germans that they faced "a year of tremendous battle."

British women numbering 250,000, between the ages of 20 and 21, were expected to register today in the first British conscription of feminine labor for war industries.

National: General Motors Shelves 1943 Models

New York (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced today that it was discarding all plans for new models for 1943 to alleviate the pressure for machine tools and plant needed for defense. [Financial Page.]

Indianapolis (AP)—The complete facilities of the American Legion and its 11,760 posts in the United States were offered the Air Corps in its efforts to organize air raid precautionary services.

Palm Beach, Fla. (AP)—The Duke of Windsor said here that he and his Baltimore-born Duchess plan a visit to Canada in the late summer or early fall. He told reporters that he and the Duchess wanted to spend a little time at his ranch.

It Comes by Foot and Is Rubber And It Smooths Out Many a Jolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—From Fairbanks, Alaska, to Cocoa, Fla., rubber road expansion joints invented by an Akronite and manufactured by an Akron rubber company, are smoothing the landings of Army and Navy planes.

Government agencies are proving to be the best customers for the Akron-made product, and the United States Army is using them extensively in landing fields not only at Fairbanks and Cocoa, but in many air fields between.

Six thousand feet of the material is also being used in the ramps and buildings of the Ravenna shell loading plant, near here, and the newly patented rubber joint is already giving service in innumerable dams throughout the United States, including both Boulder Dam and the Grand Coulee.

Gavotte J. Irwin of Akron, who devised the process, has just received a patent for it in Washington, D. C. The B. F. Goodrich Company manufactures the material. Mr. Irwin has resigned his position with the company to devote his time to marketing his invention.

The joint consists of a rubber tube, flat on one side, which is inserted in the expansion crack in a concrete road, taking the place of the tar that is usually used.

Because the road expands with heat and contracts with cold, a tar joint must be repaired twice a year. In the autumn and winter, tar must be added to bring the joint up to road level, and in the summer tar squeezes out and must be scraped off. In any case, the tar joint is usually rough.

But the rubber joint, on the other hand, once installed, needs no repairs, engineers say. Although the new process has a higher first cost than the tar method, the money saved on the upkeep will pay the difference in two years, they say.

Besides being manufactured in large sizes for roads, a smaller size is made, to be used in brick and stone houses and office buildings.

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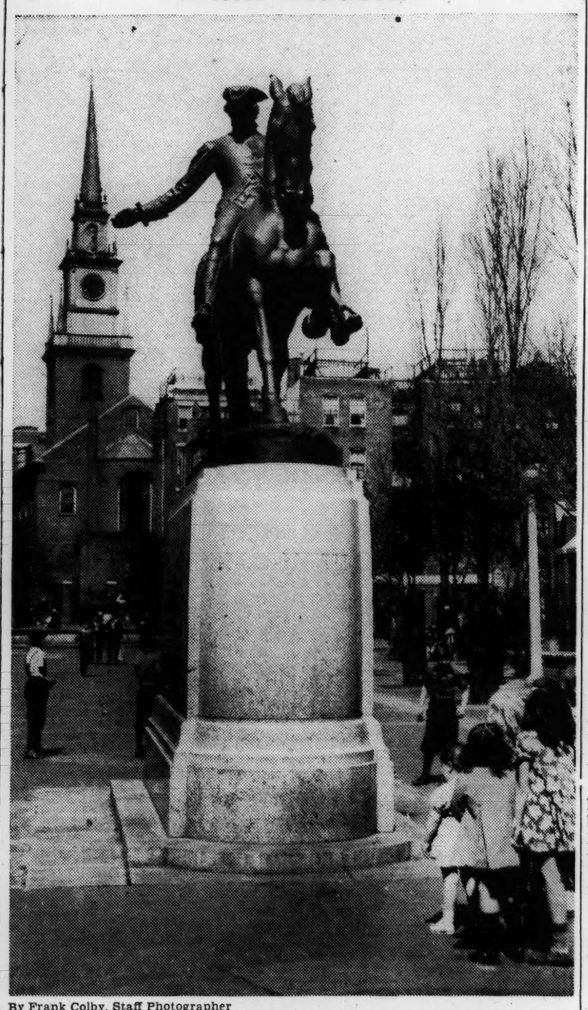
The D. A. R. Meets In Washington

The Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual convention banquet in Washington last night following indorsement of a two-fold resolution pledging "all material aid to Britain and other countries fighting for Democratic principles" but opposed "all proposals for world political union."

A survey of the D. A. R.'s activity and position in the Nation appears in today's Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor, entitled "The D. A. R. Comes Back."

Paul Revere



By Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

Dallin's Statue; Old North Church in Background

Young America stands in the Mall in Boston's North End and peers intently at the representation of the early patriot astride his horse. The annual ride of a horseman garbed in the clothes of 1775 over Revere's original route to Lexington was started from the Mall today. This is the first April 19 that the statue, unveiled last September, has stood on the Mall.

Much of Sentiment of 1775 Today Near Bostonians' Heart

With thoughts focused more intently on the issues of freedom and the overcoming of tyranny than they have been perhaps at any time in the past two decades, citizens of Boston and "every Middlesex village and town" today celebrated the 166th anniversary of Paul Revere's alarum to the embattled farmers.

Whether in the throngs at Paul Revere Mall in back of Old North Church, where at 10 a. m. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin started a horseman in the garb of a 1775 "Son of Liberty" on his way to Lexington; whether at John Elliot Square in Roxbury where Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill started "William Dawes" on his way to Parson Clarke's; whether beside that "rude bridge" in Concord; whether along the route of the Hopkinton to Boston Marathon; whether at home or whether on the highway taking advantage of the warm spring day, Bostonians today had something in their hearts akin to what their ancestors must have felt 166 years ago when another oppressor's shadow fell athwart their homes.

Sentiments Beyond Holiday

The Committee in charge noted that Patriots' Day this year requires more than provision for a holiday festival. In his official proclamation Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said: "In this hour we are doing what we believe the forefathers would approve. We are animated by the spirit of those early patriots. As they turned back the wave of the past, we, too, are resolved to do likewise."

Eight cities and towns participated in today's observances which began at 6:30 in Concord and Lexington with salutes, ringing of bells, parades, and breakfasts for the Battery.

Celebrations in Boston began at 9 a. m. with a flag raising by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at City Hall. Forming a procession led by the Mayor, detachments from the United States Army, United States Navy, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Lexington Minutemen, National Lancers, Cadets, and Boy Scouts marched to the Old Granary Burying Ground for memorial services for Revere, and at King's Chapel for Dawes. The marchers then proceeded to Paul Revere Mall where this year for the first time, the ride of Revere began.

Marathon; Stores Open

The starting point was changed from the usual North Square location because of the completion of Cyrus Dallin's equestrian statue of Paul Revere which now stands in the Mall.

Railroads, shipping, and airlines reported large movements of holiday travelers, while highways were thronged, and even downtown shopping streets, where most stores were open and at times well peopled.

Much interest centered in the forty-fifth Boston Athletic Association Marathon with 155 runners scheduled to start from Hopkinton at noon and make it to Boston the hard way. Crowds lined the Boylston and Exeter Street finishing lines long before 2:30 when the leading runners were in sight.

Germans Claim Mt. Olympus; British State: 'Line Firm'; U. S. Is Adamant in Far East

Russian-Japanese Pact causes Washington to harden policy toward aggression.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—The full effect of the sudden Russo-Japanese neutrality pact on American policy in the Far East can now be measured.

It is zero.

Instead there is new evidence that the United States is taking an even more unyielding attitude toward Japanese aggression in China.

The frank position of the Government is that the way to avoid trouble with the Japanese is to be ready for it, and it is more than ever evident today that Japan cannot count on the acuteness of the war in Europe to distract the United States from the Far East.

Based in part upon the first-hand information and judgments brought directly to President Roosevelt by his personal emissary to Chungking, Lauchlin Currie, the White House and the State Department take this view of events in the Pacific.

Despite the urgency of Britain's needs for both ships and arms, continued and varied American aid will be going to China.

Pact No Help in China

China, the President and his closest advisers are convinced, will maintain its effective rear-guard resistance against the Japanese invasion, and the estimate here is that Japan's forces are currently deadlocked and that the Russo-Japanese treaty offers no promising way out or ahead.

Although by no means eager for hostilities with Japan, the defense authorities are quite persuaded that whatever the United States' preoccupation with Europe, Japan could not afford to risk, and would be wrecked if she did risk, forcing a war with the United States.

The conclusions which Mr. Currie brought back from his flying trip to China's besieged capital and from his personal conversations with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek were on both sides of the ledger, some favorable, some unfavorable.

This report, available in detail only to Mr. Roosevelt's inner coun-

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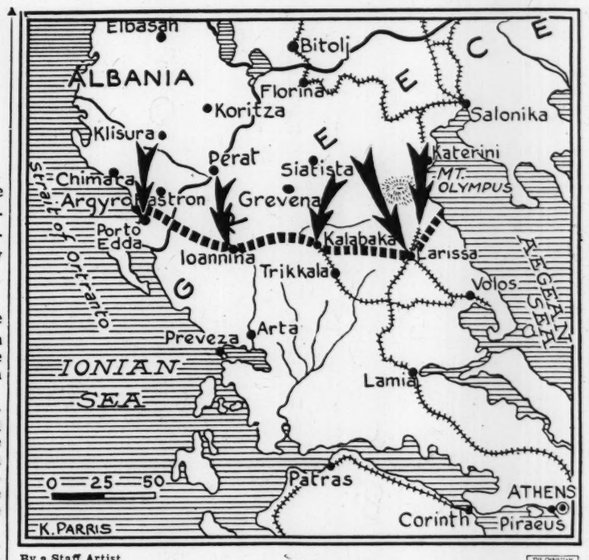

By a Staff Artist

Advances Claimed by Germans

Arrows show the main points at which the German-Italian attack is stated by Berlin to have driven back the Greek and British forces.

An Epic in Ethiopia: Men Against Jungle

'Inside the War'

One of the few men to accompany the British forces, which with the Ethiopian armies have completed the capture of Addis Ababa, Edmund Stevens tells the colorful story of the East African campaign. His dispatches are written against a background of war reporting on the Finnish, Norwegian, and Greek fronts.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN FRONTIER, April 11, Delayed—Early this morning I left the Emperor's camp by airplane and now scarcely two hours later still before breakfast time I am back at the Sudanese outpost whence I started into Abyssinia with a British motor convoy exactly four weeks ago.

The lofty escarpments, rivers, forest, and other formidable obstacles to motor transport which we had battled and sweated our way across yard by yard glided harmlessly past the tail fin. No wonder the airplane is already a familiar sight to thousands who have never seen and probably never will see a motorcar.

On land to coax our 12 motortrucks with their ammunition loads across 350 miles of roadless country took us 20 days during which we were completely cut off from the news of civilization. We crossed deserts, forded rivers, climbed mountains, cut our way through thick bamboo, experienced the extremes of heat and cold, drought and torrential rains. Some days we only progressed a few hundred yards.

Abundant Game Seen

After leaving Rossaires, 350 miles southeast from Khartoum, we traveled for 200 miles through intensely hot semiarid lowland where sun-scorched vegetation struggled to survive until the rains begin. We passed native villages abandoned because their wells had dried up.

Yet the country supported abundant game. Daily we encountered gazelles, antelopes, and warthogs. Frequently we saw tracks of giraffes and elephants. Sometimes we came to running rivers whose banks were crowded with lush tangled vegetation. Running shallows linked deep quiet pools where rhinoceroses and crocodiles splashed, and waterbucks, lions, and leopards came to drink at early dawn. At night hyenas wailed plaintively just beyond the range of the campfire.

For part of the way we followed the camel trail. The major leading our convoy was a wiry French Canadian, a holder of several world's driving-endurance records and who on a peacetime commercial "stunt" had crossed the Sahara Desert with six-wheeler trucks, and driven the first motorcars from Egypt to Addis Ababa.

That we completed our seemingly impossible exploit and reached our destination with all our vehicles is a tribute to our Major's energy and the toughness of the trucks' springs and axles.

The only other white person on the trip besides myself was the official War Office photographer. We had with us about 40 Sudanese members of the Sudan defense force, including drivers and mechanics, and two machine-gun units.

Known as Fine Soldiers

Day after day they wielded picks, shovels, and axes, and pulled on tow ropes, always cheerful and full of enthusiasm, justifying the Sudanese reputation as the finest soldier in Africa.

We also hired native labor from among the Gommos Negroes whose tribes have supplied their Abyssinian overlords with slaves for centuries. As our leader spurred his truck on close behind them they literally demolished the forest at running speed, brandishing their knives and hatchets, and uttering wild yells.

By far the hardest achievement was getting the trucks up the Metacl escarpment which rises almost a sheer 3,000 feet to the edge of the Abyssinian plateau. With the aid of 400 Gommoses after three days of strenuous digging, towing, and pushing we got the vehicles on top almost by sheer determination alone.

On the plateau the country's character completely changes. The grassy meadows watered by running streams alternate with

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Civil Service to Cover 'Army' of Federal Workers

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19 — President Roosevelt prepared over the week end to give executive implementation to the Ramspeck Act, covering some 125,000 to 150,000 federal workers into the civil service and marking the culmination of one of the greatest reforms in the history of the merit system in America.

The total number to be affected is still in doubt. Under the law Government workers must submit to noncompetitive examinations before they can qualify themselves for permanent status under the merit system.

With some exceptions, the step will place the whole big army of federal workers permanently outside the reach of patronage and spoils and the defense emergency will be met on that basis.

Exemptions under the law are workers under the Tennessee Valley Authority (which has its own strict merit system, though not under civil service), the WPA, which was exempted by congressional action, and in addition two other types of Government workers not felt to be suitable for civil service inclusion. These are policy-making officials at the top, who carry out the program of the administration and are appointed in most cases directly by the President.

After 55 Years

At the bottom there are part-time jobs of insufficient importance to make them feasible to be subjected to competitive examination.

Farmers, for example, living on the bank of the Mississippi who measure the rise and fall of the water, or men employed to make simple Weather Bureau observations are not included. But for the most part, after 55 years, the new action will bring the vast bulk of American federal workers under merit system protection.

Technically, Mr. Roosevelt explained at his press conference yesterday, the executive order will be effective July 1, but actually a six-month period will be permitted for incumbents in the present jobs to qualify themselves for examinations, so that full effect of the order will be delayed to Jan. 1.

Close to 85 Per Cent

As of Dec. 30, 1940 the total Government employees were 1,119,641. Of these 821,840 were under the classified civil service or about 73 per cent, and 297,801 were unclassified or about 27 per cent. If the total now classified equals the expected minimum of 125,000. The number of workers under civil service will equal around 85 per cent of the total, which is the highest figure in history. If the new order brings in 150,000 the percentage will be proportionately higher. Incidentally, when Mr. Roosevelt took office as of June 30, 1933 there were 572,091 Federal employees, with a ratio of 79.74 per cent under civil service.

As the New Deal expanded agencies in the early 1930's the workers were at first left out of civil service, but now they are being blanketed in. The first great step was to put first, second, and third call postmasters, long regarded as chief political plums on the patronage pie-counter, under civil service, in a law signed by the President, June 25, 1938.

Then followed the Ramspeck Act, signed Nov. 26, 1940. Action of the bill has been delayed till now as officials debated behind the scenes how far the civil service advance should go. Two of the most controversial groups were the deputy collectors of internal revenue, who composed a choice political field of patronage, and second, the various legal jobs of the Government.

Regarding the latter, many high officials have honestly thought that civil service was not adequate to pick the best legal talent. Mr. Roosevelt's final action on these two matters will be revealed in his executive order over the week end.

Section 2 of the Ramspeck Act provides that employees to be covered in must have served creditably for six months prior to the action, which is another reason for delaying final action to Jan. 1. The Civil Service Commission will also have to ask and get additional appropriations from Congress to carry the matter into effect.

Greek King Seeks Premier To Form Military Cabinet

ATHENS, Greece, April 19 (AP)—King George II was reported today to be planning a military Government to succeed that of Premier Alexandros Korizis, who passed on yesterday.

Efforts of Gen. Kostas Kotzias, former Military Governor of Athens, to form a Government were said to have failed.

King George earlier had assumed wartime control of the Government as head of the Council of Ministers, but entrusted to General Kotzias the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The scholarly banker, Mr. Korizis, whose passing was announced to his countrymen late last night, had succeeded the late Gen. John Metaxas as Premier of war-time Greece.

Thus twice within 80 days Greece's Government has been disrupted as the little Nation fought desperately to exist.

Mr. Korizis was not a military man but took up the work of one, assuming the portfolios of War, Aviation, Foreign Affairs, Navy, and Education which Premier Metaxas had held before him.

General Kotzias, however, is a military man. His most recent assignment was Governor of Thrace, to which he was sent to carry out the Government policies in the weeks just before the German invasion from Bulgaria. Before that, he had been Military Governor of Athens, a post taken over by Kristos Kavrakos. General Kotzias first came to the Metaxas Cabinet in 1937, but earlier had conducted negotiations which led to the return of King George II from exile in England.

Nazi armored force drives against line in attempt to split Allied front.

By the Associated Press

Saturday, April 19

Facing ever stronger assaults from steadily-reinforced German armored divisions, infantry, and dive bombers, the British Army headquarters in Athens issued what was in effect a denial of German claims to having forced the British into a retreat, and to having captured Mt. Olympus.

Eager for decisive results on the eve of Adolf Hitler's birthday, the German High Command claimed capture of the key point of Larissa, 40 miles south of Mount Olympus, and at the same time announced that German mountaineers had hoisted the swastika flag on Mt. Olympus.

The German version stated that the British had begun a mass withdrawal southward and that Nazi troops had taken possession of the southern exits of the northern Greek mountains after overrunning the Allied rear guard on both sides of Mt. Olympus. British-Greek troops were said to be retreating along the highway from Ioannina to Arta.

To these claims the British held firmly to their declaration that their front was unbroken and their flanks unturned despite what they described as a tremendous onslaught of Axis armies bolstered by Nazi divisions streaming south from Yugoslavia.

Heavy Attack

British Imperial forces were said to be in contact along the whole front, with heavy attacks by German armored formations and infantry being repulsed.

An Anzac detachment, surrounded near Servia by a German battalion, was reported to have extricated itself and killed 300 Germans.

Earlier the Greeks announced that at least 10 German divisions and 1,000 warplanes are being thrown at the Allied right and center. They were said to have met stubborn hand-to-hand resistance, especially in the Kalabaka sector of the center.

The German official wireless picked up in New York announced that Bulgarian troops had entered western Thrace and Macedonia—Greek territory—and the Morava area of eastern Serbia.

On the right at Mt. Olympus the German columns, ascending the slopes four rows deep, were described as inexhaustible and fatalities among them were said to be monumental.

Air Superiority

In the air the numerical superiority of the Germans was said to be even greater than on land. Numbers of dive bombers constantly were harassing the defenders and this was taken to be the German solution to the reduced efficiency of the panzer divisions in the mountain country.

The Greek Press Ministry Communiqué, broadcast by the Athens radio, said that German pressure was increasing owing to continuous arrival of reinforcements.

North of Kalabaka, the Germans were said to be launching attack after attack.

Greek forces were said to be steadily resisting, inflicting exceptionally heavy losses on the enemy. British forces were said time after time to have thrown back German infantry supported by tanks. The Greek report said that German pressure to the south of Mt. Olympus was particularly heavy where Australians were holding 10 German divisions that have been thrown against this point.

Heavy Losses

The Germans were sacrificing men regardless of number, the Greeks said.

Farther to the west, toward Albania, Germans were attempting to break Greek resistance with new reinforcements but here, too, the Greek defenders held firm, the Greeks said, adding that the situation was serious in view of increasing German reinforcements from Yugoslavia.

Italian dispatches reaching Rome from the front said the Italian Eleventh Army was nearing Ioannina, capital of Epirus, 30 miles inside western Greece. The recapture of Porto Edda, Albania, which fell to the Greeks Dec. 6, also was said to be imminent.

Rearguard Action

A Greek spokesman, however, said Italians attacking the Greek rearguard in the Chimara sector of Albania had been chased back each time.

Chimara, captured by the Greeks Dec. 23, is 20 miles north of Porto Edda and six miles north of Porto Palermo, which the Italian High Command reported taking April 18.

The Italian High Command announced that Italian troops were advancing against Greece all along the Albanian front and that Greek troops were falling back in disorder under continual air attacks.

The Week in Focus: Greeks, British Hard Pressed as Nazis Take Yugoslavia

U. S. Gears Up Production, Studies Convoy Question

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Spurred rather than cowed by the rising fury of the Nazis' spring offensive, freedom-loving peoples and governments this week maneuvered their forces on continent and sea in heroic efforts to stem the advance of Panzer and Luftwaffe into Greece.

Martyred Yugoslavia had apparently come to the end of military resistance, although its moral stamina continues to be an inspiration.

Greeks and British fought defensive and delaying actions as they formed new positions farther down the Greek peninsula, hoping somehow to rally an effective defense. Greece's internal affairs were complicated by the passing of its Premier, Alexander Korizis.

British troops and aircraft made every inch costly to the Italians and Germans, whose second week of blitzkrieg resembled the lightning victories of last year over Poland, western Scandinavia, the Low Countries, and France.

American aid almost appeared to be marking time until tooling-up of defense factories and shipyards could evoke the scale of production necessary to win the day for the democracies if it arrived on time.

President Roosevelt expressed his belief that American opinion was not fully aware of the war's acuteness but said it was becoming aware. He was clearly waiting for public opinion to catch up with the conclusion of strategists that armed convoys are the indispensable component of aid to Britain—aid to which the national policy had already been committed if it was to be effective.

Experts agreed that convoys meant possible shooting and that shooting meant war. Whether the Nation was ready for that step—for that sacrifice to gain a larger end, was the question of the week, perhaps of the age, in view of the continued Nazi successes in the Balkans, Africa, and in the unprecedented bombing of England.

Japan's nonaggression pact with Russia could be overestimated, said Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Some observers saw it as a move to free Japan's hands for a drive south, to divert American aid from Britain as well as to assure oil and other supplies for Japan. Others saw the pact as a move on the part of Russia to relieve pressure to the east so that the Soviet might pitch in to help Turkey, should the occasion arise.

British Sink Libya-Bound Convoy

Britain's most spectacular victory of the week was the sinking of an armed convoy of five merchantmen and three destroyers, which had set out from Italy to bolster the Libyan assault.

At a cost of but one destroyer, most of whose men were saved, Britain again proved the Axis could not regard the Mediterranean as "mare nostrum," although it might regard it as a no man's land: Britain's sea power was spread thin for its multiple task of shooting up enemy convoys, protecting its own convoys from Egypt to Greece, keeping a weather eye out for the rest of the Italian Fleet and German submarines, and preparing for the defense of the Suez Canal.

Berlin, in grinding London in the worst raid of the war, perhaps worse than a whole week of the September blitz, yet showed no weakening of its offensive power even though Herr Hitler, contrary to German tradition, had been forced to fight on two fronts. The attack on London was announced as a reprisal for the R. A. F. raid on Berlin, which had devastated important sections of that "cultural center."

In the Battle of the Atlantic, Britain continued its strategy to pound submarine bases, hoping no doubt that the United States would soon cut the Gordian knot and convoy supplies half-way across, perhaps to Greenland.

While Britain was admittedly losing the submarine war unless replacements and protection by American convoys materialized, London announced that for morale reasons, merchant shipping losses are to be published monthly instead of weekly. The new figure is expected to be more accurate, inasmuch as widespread checking on overdue ships has forced late revisions in the past.

Stiffening its stand in North Africa, Britain sent its fleet to shell the shore lines of the German and Italian assault on Egypt. Cairo announced successful counter-attacks from beseiged Tobruk, and the Nazi advance seemed stopped momentarily just inside Egypt. Meanwhile Empire troops freed from the East African theater were dispatched to bulwark Egypt as well as the line in Greece.

—Thomas, Detroit News

The Anti-Inflation and Profiteer Gun

—Berdanier, New York Post

Still on the Way

—Parrish © Chicago Tribune

The Blitz That Bent

British Warships Get Priority in U. S. Yards

Priority in American shipyards is to be given to British war vessels in need of repair, announced Secretary of the Navy Knox. Forecasting arrival of "large numbers" of damaged vessels similar to the recently arrived battleship, Malaya, the Secretary indicated that even construction on the two-ocean Navy would give way for British repairs.

Already $128,963,000 worth of American naval materials had been shipped or ordered shipped to Britain, as of April 14. Plan had also been made to release $272,422,000 more in materials under the Lend-Lease program, some from existing stocks, some from current production. Latest grant was four of the Maritime Commission's newest cargo vessels.

Mr. Knox told the Senate's Truman Committee investigating defense that on the whole, the naval construction program was proceeding satisfactorily.

U. S. Firmer in World Affairs

The Administration's firmer stand in international affairs was manifested in many other ways.

A "refugee Danish government" was virtually set up in Washington when the Secretary of State notified the Danish Minister that he would remain Denmark's legal representative in America's eyes despite official recall by the Copenhagen Government, under German pressure. Copenhagen had dismissed Henrik de Kauffmann for "misusing the King's name" in connection with the agreement over Greenland, which gives naval and air base sites to the United States "for the duration."

Italy's second note of protest over seizure of Italian merchantmen in American waters was doomed to rejection by the State Department, as the Nation not only manifested its endorsement of the move but also prepared to sanction further steps to turn the much-needed ships over to direct or indirect aid to Britain. The Maritime Commission formally asked Congress to accomplish the acquisition with compensation.

As Canada's Premier arrived to confer with the United States' President, the Joint Permanent Defense Board announced completed plans for the military and naval defense of both coasts. Chief among the items up for discussion between the two executives is the question of joint economic action to relieve the wartime strain on Canadian industry and agriculture. One possibility under the Lend-Lease Act is the purchase by the United States of some of the war equipment which Canada is ready to produce in surplus quantities and for which American industry has not yet begun to tool up.

Another point is the possibility of removing the wartime ban from Halifax, so that American freighters can expedite aid-to-Britain by steaming at least into that western terminal.

Congress Airs Defense Problems

One of many steps of a nation intent upon adequate defense production, the Truman Committee heard the Secretary of War and his Undersecretary assure the Nation that the Army and industry are co-operating on their gigantic task with great success. They presented facts and figures to show how the task is so much larger and more complex than in the World War, yet the job is being done even better than some citizens might have suspected, in view of the Army's years of "starvation" and the recent stoppages in defense plants.

The House Military Affairs Committee heard J. B. Matthews, research director of the Dies Committee, paint a red picture of serious Communist menace to American production. Some Committee members believed his testimony was irreconcilable with that of William S. Knudsen, OPM Director, who earlier had minimized the Communist influence.

While work stoppages continued at a comparative minimum, the Nation listened to the hearings of the House Naval Committee on the Vinson Bill, which seeks to eliminate strikes in defense industries.

Secretary Knox testified that "military force to enforce labor decisions is the worst policy the Nation could follow." He backed a compulsory cooling-off period, and commended the record of the new Mediation Board for providing a better solution than force.

U. S. Clamps Lid on Steel Price

On another domestic front, the new Federal Price Administrator froze national steel prices at their first quarter levels and thereby precipitated a discussion of basic importance to the country's whole economy and defense effort.

Has the Administration the authority to carry out such a program? Can it be enforced? Can a lid be put on commodities while labor is left free to ask higher wages? How far will this precedent serve to put a price lid on other big industries?

Steel's lid was clamped down after five sixths of the Nation's 600,000 steel workers had received wage increases of 10 cents an hour. This had averted further tie-ups in steel production, and the lid was battened down just as the operators were asking whether higher labor costs would not force up the price of steel. The new scale, arrived at after comparatively peaceful negotiations, was regarded by the C. I. O. steel workers' union as a historic victory.

Auto Output Cut

Another move which brings the war right into the American's garage is the announcement by Mr. Knudsen that automobile manufacturers had agreed to cut production 20 per cent in the next model year, in order to expedite defense orders.

Strikes which take advantage of defense are criminal, Mr. Knudsen declared at the Academy of Political Science, blaming the stoppages on "the more radical labor unions." He called for maximum co-operation of worker and employer, with the hope that the entire defense and aid-to-Britain program could be completed within 27 months.

At the same meeting, Isidor Lubin, the Department of Labor's Statistical Chief, pleaded for protection of labor's right to strike after all mediation and conciliation means had been "resorted to."

The Secretary of Labor, answering a manufacturer who had criticized her attitude on strikes, said she did not "minimize the importance of a single strike in the defense industries," saying she would "prefer that there were none. However, the defense program is not being paralyzed because of strikes."

Soft coal remained the major field of work stoppage, as southern operators refused to forgo the wage differential which allows a lower wage for southern miners.

One week after resumption of work at the main Ford plant, the C. I. O. Automobile Workers Union announced that it had ordered a strike vote in 61 General Motors plants, with a walk-out possible next week.

'Pay as We Go'

"To pay as we go" for at least two thirds of the defense and aid-to-Britain program, the Secretary of the Treasury announced a tax program for the ensuing fiscal year which would add thousands of new taxpayers to the rolls and increase rates of current taxes. Federal expenditures for the 1941 fiscal year will amount to $19,000,000,000; present taxes would bring in $9,223,000,000 including a $1,000,000,000 increase due to more business activity. New taxes would bring in $3,440,000,000, while the rest would be paid for out of borrowing.

This announcement came during a discussion in financial circles over the possibility of using in the United States some aspects of the "compulsory savings" policy just adopted in Great Britain for the current fiscal year.

Following the outline by the British economist, John Maynard Keynes, Britain has increased its taxes, even down into the lowest income brackets. After the war, some of these taxes will be returned as savings. In the meantime, the method serves to build up a financial cushion for workers after the war to start peacetime life going again; it takes surplus funds off the market, which might otherwise compete for scarcer consumer goods and promote price rises and inflation; and it supplies the Government with needed funds for the emergency.

For similar objectives, the U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics brought into the open a plan for a "dismissal wage fund," from which dismissal wages would be paid to defense workers who are let out when the program slackens. The amount would be set in defense contracts and would vary with the duration of each worker's service.

Maryland Students, City Boys Likely to Fill Farm Help Gap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 19—College students and city boys below the draft age may be called upon to work on Maryland farms this spring and summer as a result of a serious shortage of agricultural labor caused by demands made on the State's man power by the expansion of military camps and industrial plants.

The situation was brought to the attention of State officials by a subcommittee of the State Land Use Planning Committee which has just concluded a survey of the farm labor situation throughout Maryland.

"Recent demands for labor for constructing military camps and by industry to fill unprecedented orders," the report said, "have resulted in a serious farm labor problem. Indications are that this problem is most serious in the eastern industrial areas and near military reservations.

"In Maryland, the higher wages on construction works at Fort Meade, Aberdeen proving grounds, Edgewood Arsenal, and at the Indian Head naval powder factory have resulted in the migration of thousands of workers, many of whom were from Maryland farms.

"How long this work will last is difficult to estimate, but it is not likely that any appreciable number of workers will return to farms this year."

To meet the emergency, the report suggested that farmers might draw upon such potential labor sources as college and high school students for summer work, city boys below the draft age, CCC enrollees, migratory workers and persons on the relief rolls.

The report also recommended that "relief be refused to all male persons not willing to accept farm labor." It was proposed further that county welfare boards might make up the difference when the farm wage is less than the amount the individual might receive on relief.

The Committee report, submitted by P. C. Turner, President of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation, committee chairman, and by Dr. S. H. DeVault, professor of agricultural economics at the University of Maryland, committee secretary, cited excerpts from letters from farmers supporting the conclusion that farm labor will be seriously short this year.

Total of 444 Cargo Ships Being Built or On Contract

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—The American shipbuilding industry today had contracts for 444 freighters and tankers under the aid-to-Britain program, as the Maritime Commission last night added 184 more ships to the 260 already under construction or soon to be started.

Although it will be some little time before work on any of the 184 ships can begin—shipbuilding ways for a number of them are yet to be constructed—their addition to the program is proof to Britain that by 1942 this country hopes to be making up a large part of Britain's maritime losses.

The 184 ships are part of the 212 which form the second portion of the Administration's emergency shipbuilding program. Allocation of the remaining 28 is looked for shortly. Of the contracts let April 18, 112 are for the standardized 10,000-ton freighters, known as "ugly ducklings," while 72 are for high speed tankers of 16,000 tons each. Thus 2,272,000 tons of shipping were involved in the latest contracts.

British Order 60

In addition to the 212 ships in the second phase of the emergency program, the United States long since has ordered 200 others, while the British have orders in for 60. On top of this effort, there is the Maritime Commission's regular "50 ships a year" program, which, moreover, has been stepped up to a point where an additional 10 are expected from the ways this year.

The 184 will be sent to Britain under the lend-lease arrangement and will cost an estimated $364,800,000, of which $184,000,000 will be for the freighters and $180,000,000 for the tankers. All will be constructed within two years and there is a possibility that the first may be ready by the beginning of next year.

J. M. Willis, Vice-President and General Manager of the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, which was awarded 12 of the "ugly ducklings," has said that the keel of the first will be laid the first of next month and that fabrication of steel plates for the ships already has begun.

The company is constructing 16 new shipways which it hopes to have ready by November.

Tanker Order a Unit

Although contracts for the 112 freighters were distributed fairly evenly among seven concerns, all 72 of the tankers will be built by Sun Shipping & Dry Dock Company of Chester, Pa.

Unofficially, the Commission expects that this country will produce some 4,000,000 tons of merchant shipping in 1942, but feels this will be the limit, unless workmen and material are diverted from other defense work, principally the construction of warships. Merchant vessels are being constructed on 85 ways throughout the country, with present plans calling for the erection of 56 additional ways.

Meanwhile, the Administration appears to have won a minor victory in its efforts to forestall passage of a resolution enjoining American ships or planes from convoying foreign ships when Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, introducer of the resolution and leader of the anti-convoy forces, admitted that rumors and unidentified letter writers were the basis for his charges that America already was engaged in convoying.

After declaring that "persistent rumors" of convoying had reached him recently, Senator Tobey read several letters from different parts of the country saying that either friends or relatives of the letter writers had been ordered to convoy duty. The Senator refused to reveal the names of his informants nor did it appear that the names of the relatives and friends had been given in the letters.

Convoy Charges Denied

The Senate Majority Leader, Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, categorically denied the Tobey charges, stating that "in no private conference in which I have participated has there been any dicussion of convoys or any intimation that the problem of convoys was one that was being considered."

Previously, President Roosevelt, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, also had denied the allegations.

New Liaison Plane Given Army Tests

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army Air Corps is testing the latest of several new-type liaison planes whose outstanding military virtues are ability to fly slowly and to take off and land in extremely small spaces.

The War Department said the newest of the type is a model YO-50 craft made by the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation, New Castle, Del. Flight tests are being made at New Castle.

Liaison planes are designed for short-range flights to establish close contact between field headquarters in wartime operations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

President: Placed Harry L. Hopkins in charge of purchasing and acquisition of war materials in administering the Lend-Lease Act.

Issued two proclamations placing additional articles and materials under export control.

Asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of $728,767,000 for the War Department for fiscal year starting next July 1.

Conferred with W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, on readjustment of Canadian-American trade relations.

Proclaimed a state of war existed between Yugoslavia and Hungary, designating Hungary as the aggressor.

Sent letters to the Defense Moral Conference and the American Society of Newspaper Editors in which he went on record for a free press at all times.

Senate: Passed legislation which would increase the authorized officer and enlisted strength of the Navy and Marine Corps by about 75 per cent.

Received legislation authorizing the President to purchase or take possession of foreign merchant vessels lying idle in U. S. harbors.

Truman Senatorial Committee conducted hearings on cost and progress of national defense.

House: Rejected parity payment increases added by Senate to the agriculture appropriation bill.

Naval Affairs Committee—Approved the Vinson anti-strike bill.

Merchant Marine Committee—Began hearings on legislation for the acquisition by the United States of foreign vessels seized in American ports.

Departments:

State—Refused to recognize the action of German-occupied Denmark in recalling its Minister in Washington, notifying him that he would continue to be considered as the duly authorized Danish Minister in this country.

Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator froze national steel prices at their first quarter levels.

Treasury—Secretary Morgenthau outlined possible new tax bill of $3,500,000,000.

Navy—Secretary Knox announced that damaged British warships brought to this country for repair will receive "priority over everything else." Also stated that all Navy vessels being built are ahead of schedule.

Placed Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn in charge of an expanded public relations branch.

Northwest Seeks Power Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Groundwork for the final struggle to control the Bonneville-Grand Coulee power network in the Pacific Northwest has been laid here by the publication of a proposed bill to establish a "Columbia Power Authority" similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority, entirely divorced from the Federal Department of the Interior.

Sponsors of the measure are the Northwest public utility districts and municipal power systems which, for some time, have been maneuvering to limit the Northwest influence of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. The bill has been proposed as a substitute for a measure, drafted but not yet introduced into Congress, which has the sanction of Mr. Ickes and Bonneville Power Administrator Paul J. Raver.

The new proposal originated with the Northwest Public Power Association, formed at Tacoma recently and representing municipal lighting systems in seven Washington and six Oregon cities and five Washington PUDs, all operating units. The Association seeks autonomy for Northwest power. Mr. Ickes' measure would place the Northwest grids directly under orders from the Interior Department in Washington.

28 Nazi Prisoners Escape

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario, April 19 (AP)—Ontario Provincial Police Inspector William Ingram announced today that 28 German prisoners escaped during the night from an internment camp east of Port Arthur.

Editors Weigh Federal Aide; Biggers Reports on Defense

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Dwight Marvin, newly elected President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, today described as an "excellent idea" a proposal that the society maintain a Washington representative to "advise" with the Government on news policies.

However, there appeared little likelihood for early adoption of the proposal, submitted by Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia School of Journalism. The group referred the suggestion to its Board of Directors, which does not meet again until October.

Dean Akerman told the editors that President Roosevelt's letter opposing Government censorship should "prove to editors that eternal vigilance is a better form of security than editorial complacency." He declared that the Government's anti-censorship stand could "change overnight."

Army and Navy officials assured the editors that all news of interest to the people would be furnished.

Giving a report on defense, John D. Biggers, production chief of the Office of Production Management, said the over-all defense program contemplated at this time would cost $44,000,000,000.

"Lack of public understanding of the magnitude and urgency" of the program was a greater potential deterrent to its success than labor strikes, he said, asking the editors to help keep the people informed of the facts.

Mr. Biggers' progress report on the defense program follows:

Plants Being Built—1,305; cost, $2,765,000,000.

Shipbuilding—Program running along ahead of schedule, with cargo ships alone to cost $1,750,000,000.

Navy—Program exceeds $9,000,000,000 for all purposes.

Aircraft—Production trebled between last May and this March, but this has to be more than doubled by the end of this year.

Ordnance — Involves expansion of 14,000 per cent over the average of the past 20 years.

Machine Guns — Running on schedule but must be increased 500 per cent for 30 caliber and 1,000 per cent for 50 caliber before the end of the year.

Small Arms—Ahead of schedule, with increases of 100 to 500 per cent confronting producers.

Tanks—Getting 100 thirteen-ton tanks a month; production to be doubled by end of year.

Medium Tanks of 26 tons—Five companies going into production rapidly.

Powder—21 plants under construction in 11 states.

Small Arms Ammunition—Almost the most pressing problem of the moment; production increased over 1,000 per cent in the last nine months, but that is only a beginning. Plants under way for producing 22,000 rounds a day of 30 caliber and 34,000 rounds a day of 50 caliber.

The two-day editors' convention ended with a banquet marked by off-the-record speeches by Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador; Col. William J. Donovan, unofficial Government observer abroad, and Lauchlin Currie, a presidential assistant who returned a few weeks ago from a study of conditions in China.

Earlier, the society besides electing Mr. Marvin, Editor of the Troy (N. Y.) Record, as its new president to succeed Tom Wallace, Editor of the Louisville Times, chose the following new officers: W. S. Gilmore, Editor of the Detroit News, Second Vice-President; John S. Knight, President and Editor, Detroit Free Press and Publisher of the Miami (Fla.) Herald, and Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal, Treasurer.

Re-elected were M. V. Atwood, Gannett newspapers, First Vice-President, and N. R. Howard, Editor of the Cleveland News, Secretary. Five directors chosen were Jonathan Daniels, Editor, Raleigh News and Observer; Roy A. Roberts, Managing Editor, Kansas City Star; Basil L. Walters, Editor, Minneapolis Star-Journal; Mr. Marvin, and E. S. Beck, assistant Editor-in-Chief, Chicago Tribune.

Only two resolutions were adopted. One approved the creation of a memorial to the Bill of Rights on the ground of St. Paul's Church at Eastchester, N. Y., where John Peter Zanger in 1733 "defied the authority of the Colonial Government, dared to print forbidden news and was sustained by the Royal Court in his defiance."

The other resolution accepted the invitation of Nelson Poynter, Editor of the St. Petersburg, Fla., Times and head of the press division of the Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Among American Republics, to name a committee to work and advise with him in promoting a "better understanding of our mutual problems" on the part of the press of the two continents.

Relief Costs Continue To Fall in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 19—New Jersey relief costs continued to dip during February, dropping to $898,928, which was $48,044 under the preceding month, Charles R. Erdman, Jr., State Relief Director, reported today. All save three of the 10 largest relief cost cities showed lower expenditures.

Jobs in private industry took 1,952 cases off relief rolls in February, Mr. Erdman said, while 1,865 cases were added because of loss of private employment. A net decrease of 1,132 cases resulted from relief clients getting Works Progress Administration jobs.

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Detailed Reports to Boston Tell How Relief Fund Is Spent

To many persons in bombed areas of Great Britain The Christian Science War Relief Fund has proved itself a friend. Expenditures from the Fund, as in the case of contributions of clothing from points throughout the United States, have in many instances given new courage and hope in time of stress.

Some cash expenditures from the Fund have been made in Great Britain. Others have been made in the United States, and the goods then shipped abroad. The Fund is made up of contributions sent to Edward L. Ripley, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. It is administered under the direction of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Detailed reports to Boston tell how money transferred to Britain has been used to buy groceries for bombed-out families, shoes for children, and blankets for refugees. In the accounting of sums spent in Britain, one entry from a city of southeastern England is listed as "90 parcels of food at wholesale price where 1,115 homes were affected (in air raids) and 205 persons homeless for six weeks."

Long lists of expenditures such as these have been sent to Boston by The Christian Science Wartime Committee of The Mother Church in the United Kingdom, which makes purchases from the Fund in Britain.

Bearing testimony of the usefulness of funds transferred to Britain, another entry tells of an expenditure for "boots and shoes for children evacuated from Southend-on-Sea and for two Birmingham evacuees." Another item is for "clothes for family going to Canada after bombing."

From Wolverhampton comes the entry, "Help to a great many people evacuated from London." In this case several hundred persons were supplied with clothing and blankets sent from Boston by The Christian Science War Relief Committee of The Mother Church, and a depot with a warm fire and hot beverage was maintained by the Fund. From another center comes the entry "material for making into clothes."

From items like these it is clear how the money is being used to give a new start to people whose homes have been bombed or who have been evacuated.

Considerable goods have been bought in the United States from the Fund and shipped to Britain. Many such purchases have followed specific requests or proposals from workers in the war zone.

Largest among these has been the purchase of three rolling kitchens, two of which were donated to the British War Relief Society, Inc. The third is used by The Christian Science Wartime Committee. Letters from workers in Britain tell how indispensable these mobile canteens have been in providing food and drink for bombed-out civilians and for fire fighters on duty for long, arduous periods.

Other purchases have included: Three thousand three hundred and fifty blankets, some of which were used to protect children being carried out of the great fire in London last December. Others have helped to provide comfort and warmth in air raid shelters; 609 lumber jackets, which have been useful for fire wardens. Most of these were sent after an enthusiastic reception of the first such shipment; 74 children's snow suits. They call them "siren suits" in England. When the air raid warning sounds at night, a youngster can jump into his "siren" suit, pull the zipper and dash downstairs to the shelter quick as a flash. These suits are warm and economical. Many branch committees preparing goods for The Christian Science War Relief Committee have added their contributions of siren suits, some new and some made out of used Army blankets or bathrobes.

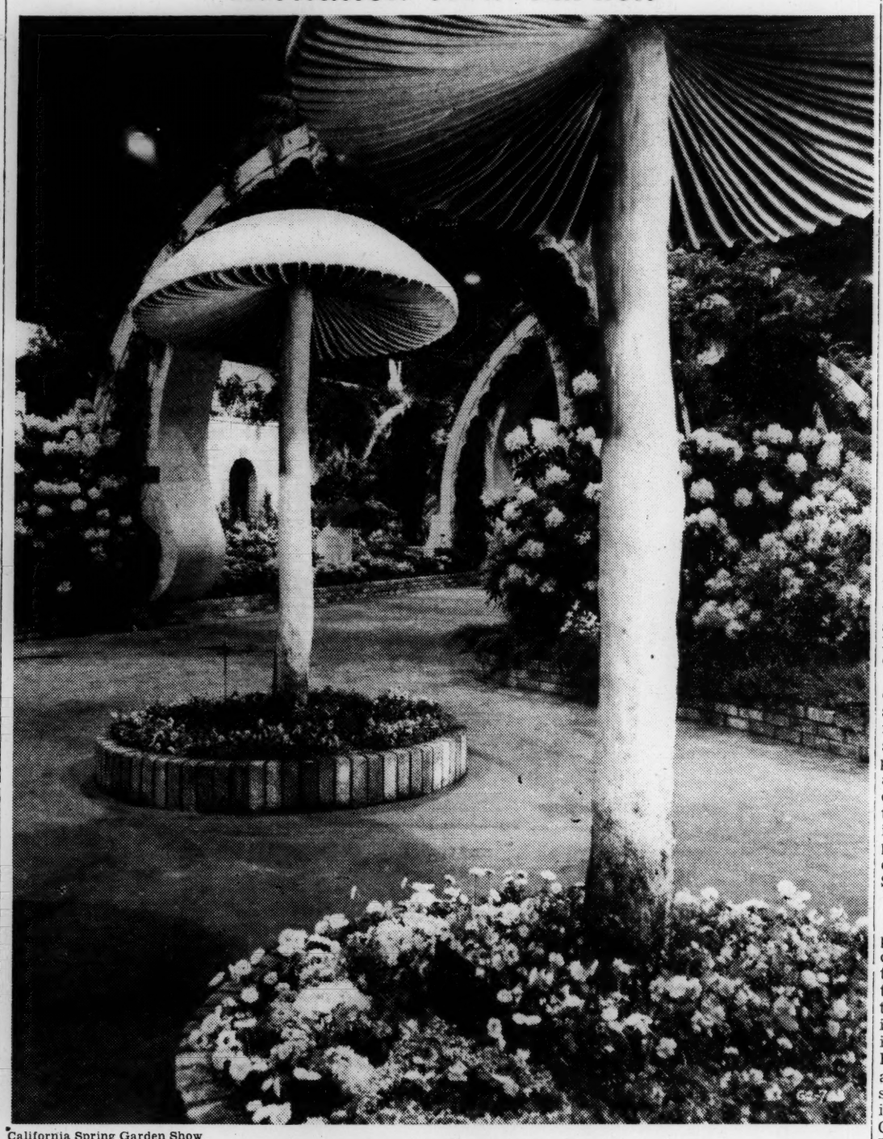
One hundred pairs of asbestos gloves were purchased to help protect rescuers, fire fighters and other persons working in fire zones; 265 thermos jugs. The gallon-size jugs are useful for mobile kitchens. The smaller jugs are useful for fire watchers and Air Raid Precaution workers, particularly during night-long vigils. In addition to the jugs purchased from the Fund, some have been contributed by branch committees in the United States. Such containers are said to be unobtainable in Great Britain.

Five hundred sleeping bags. Especially useful in air raid shelters; 85 raincoats. A big help to air raid wardens on wet, chilly nights; 600 pairs of women's hose; 342 hooded coats. These have been used by fire fighters and fire wardens during cold weather; 30 pairs of trousers; 1,231 suits of underwear; 1,537 pairs of heavy duty shoes.

In addition to these articles, many new goods have been bought and then donated by individuals and by war relief committees in branch Churches and Societies of Christ, Scientist. Often these new goods are factory-finished garments; in other cases, new material has been purchased and sewn into garments by members of the committees.

Workers in Britain have supplied much of the initiative for the war relief work. A war relief fund contributed by Christian Scientists in Britain has been in operation there for some time. In some cases workers in Britain have set up canteens or clothing depots, supplied the labor and some of the money themselves, and been helped to carry on by contributions from The Christian Science War Relief Fund.

Invitation to a Garden



California Spring Garden Show

Oakland Ready for Display in May

The annual California Spring Garden Show is famed for unusual features. Last year these giant toadstools and arches were a part of the Garden of Fairyland. This year a Rainbow Forest of redwood trees with a reproduction of Rainbow Falls of the San Joaquin River will be a spectacular arrangement.

Merit Hiring Wins in Two More States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 19—The public awakening to the waste and unfairness of the spoils system is continuing to win victories for the merit plan. Two more States, Kansas and Indiana, have joined the ranks of those placing their State employees under civil service by action of their Legislatures.

Kansas stepped into line early this month. Passage of a bill which will bring 4,500 State employees under the new system was assured just as the Legislature adjourned April 6. The proposal was originally presented upon recommendation of Gov. Payne Ratner and the law is expected to have his wholehearted support.

So Kansas becomes the 20th State to adopt legislation designed to end the practice of handing out jobs in return for party service. The 19th State lined up in this column this spring when Indiana enacted legislation to establish a State Personnel Board and the position of State Personnel Director.

Vermont also took a step in the direction of establishing a merit system when it enacted legislation recently requiring the Governor to set up a classification and compensation plan for public employees and permitting him to establish examinations for jobs if he desires to do so. Whether this will result in a bona fide merit system depends upon the action of the Governor, it was explained at the Civil Service Assembly here.

Ousting of Spoilsmen

So the old slogan of the spoils politicians, "Turn the rascals out," can now be changed to read "Turn the spoilsmen out" for nearly half the States. The movement appears to be gaining momentum, according to observers at the Civil Service Assembly headquarters here. For more than half of the States adopting comprehensive merit systems have done so since early in 1937. These States are Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. The nine other States with merit systems are California, Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

The forms these merit systems take vary considerably. Some go much farther than others. The new Kansas merit system law, to become effective June 1, will cover all State agencies except certain offices already under a merit system established in compliance with the Federal Social Security Act. These States are Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. The nine other States with merit systems are California, Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

The forms these merit systems take vary considerably. Some go much farther than others. The new Kansas merit system law, to become effective June 1, will cover all State agencies except certain offices already under a merit system established in compliance with the Federal Social Security Act. There are some special exemptions, also. Among those who do not come under the law are members of boards or commissions established by law, heads of statutory departments, employees in the Governor's office, key officials in the Attorney General's office, employees of the Legislature, highway patrolmen, and certain others. Present employees may retain their positions by making a passing grade on a qualifying examination and upon approval of the appointing authority.

Kansas Examining Board

A three-member civil service examining board is to be chosen by the Governor for staggered four-year terms. The State Civil Service Director is to be appointed from the top three candidates selected by a special examining committee appointed by the board. Two members of this special committee, according to the Act, must be public personnel specialists of recognized standing, and at least one must be a resident of some State other than Kansas. The examination for Director is opened to qualified persons without regard to residence.

Newton Library Sale So Far $185,050—Dickens a Lure

By Margaret Williamson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Dickens enthusiasts, professional and non-professional, attended the fourth session of the auction sale of the library of the late A. Edward Newton, of Oak Knoll, Dalesford, Pa., held last evening at the Parke-Bernet Galleries in East Fifty-seventh Street. There were other items sold, but Mr. Newton's superb Dickens collection dominated the proceedings.

The original water color drawing, "The Last of the Spirits," made by John Leech to illustrate Dickens' "Christmas Carol," went to Charles Sessler, a dealer for $800. Then Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach paid $2,600 for another Leech illustration for the same book, "Scrooge's Third Visitor."

Later came letters and manuscripts and the imposing array of presentation copies. If one had any doubt as to Mr. Newton's own admiration of the work of Charles Dickens, he would have needed only to count the copies of "A Christmas Carol" on the shelves of his library. Mr. Newton, it is well known, held the "Carol" to be "the greatest little book in the world." He possessed also "A Tale of Two Cities," the first issue in the original parts, a striking number of first editions of the other works, including a copy of the first edition of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," Dickens' last novel, with its tan-colored dust jacket, earliest known of all dust jackets, which appeared in 1870. It was Mr. Sessler again who bought for $3,500 the celebrated Burton-Patterson copy of "Pickwick Papers."

Another feature of the final session of part one of the sale of Mr. Newton's books was the purchase by Dr. Rosenbach for $6,800 of the first serial publication of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," London: 1719-1720. The same dealer paid $400 for the excessively rare first edition of Thomas Day's "The History of Sandford and Merton," with an autograph inscription by the author in the front of Volume 1.

The total yield for the four sessions of this rare book sale was $185,050.50. The second part of the sale will be held in New York next month.

Soft Coal Shortage Looms With No Agreement in Sight

By the Associated Press

Southern soft-coal operators and the United Mine Workers Union remained at odds today on a wage dispute which has kept some 400,000 miners idle since April 1.

As a fuel shortage cooled furnaces in some steel centers, the southern bituminous field operators replied to a Union call to meet in New York by asking for a conference in Washington instead.

Northern operators in the eight-state Appalachian soft-coal area have agreed to the miners' principal request—for a $7-a-day wage, and have gone along with the U. M. W. in their desire for elimination of the wage differential. Southern miners have been getting $5.60 daily and northerners $6.

But John L. Lewis, chief of the Mine Workers, has opposed sending any miners back to the pits until all of them go.

Washington coal circles heard a report that rationing of the fuel might become necessary to assure supplies to vital defense industries. Some New England factories faced necessity of closing unless fuel is forthcoming soon.

Detroit — There was disquiet in Detroit, the automobile center.

Reports of trouble inside the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company brought state police to the scene April 18. A union sound truck announced the trouble was limited to foundry workers and that there was no strike. All was quiet at midnight and there was no official clarification of the trouble.

Also there were threats of a strike at plants of the General Motors Corporation. Negotiators sought to settle a dispute between the Company and the United Automobile Workers, which has filed a five-day notice of intention to walk out. The Union demands that the firm approve a shop-teward system and changes in the powers of the umpire who acts in labor-management affairs. The U. A. W. also asks wage increases of 10 cents an hour.

Chicago—An increase of five cents an hour to all employees whose wages are on an hourly basis was announced by Lion Oil Refining Company. The company also is granting an increase of 5 per cent in salaries of all employees on a monthly rate excepting those earning $200 or more a month. Increases were effective April 16. The company's headquarters are located at Eldorado, Ark.

Moline, Ill.—A pay increase of five cents and hour, effective April 20, for all day workers and piece workers in the plants of Deere & Company, plow manufacturers has been announced. The company operates plants in Moline, Waterloo and Ottumwa, Iowa, Horicon, Wis., and Syracuse, N. Y.

Fraud on Authors Found by Jury

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The Government charged today that more than 500 aspiring authors—lawyers, doctors, housewives, ministers, spinsters, and others in all parts of the country—had been defrauded of $250,000 by being induced to pay for publication of their novels, poetry, and other books.

Defendants named in an indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury, were Carlo M. Flumiani, graduate of an Italian University who took post graduate work at Harvard, and Fortuny's Publishers, Inc., of which he was managing executive. They were charged in a 14-count indictment with mail fraud in operating a "vanity publishing racket."

Assistant United States Attorney Rudolph Halley said that the author-victims were persuaded to pay, nominally, half the cost of publication on the understanding that their works would be promoted. He said that, as a matter of fact, the authors' contributions represented the full cost of publication and netted the publishers a handsome profit. The only exploitation given these works, he added, was in the printing of a catalogue listing the books and authors and none of the authors netted revenues equaling the cost of publications.

Mr. Flumiani, arrested last month on charges contained in yesterday's indictment, was held in $7,000 bail.

8-Point Plan for Manhattan Would Redeem Realty Values

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—An eight-point program to adjust New York City's property value problems caused by the shift of population and business from the commercial center of Manhattan to outlying city boroughs and more distant locations and by dislocations resulting from international trends was made public here today by the Urban Land Institute of Chicago, Ill.

The study, one of a series concerned with central business districts in chief American municipalities, limits its scope to that part of Manhattan bounded by the Battery on the south, Fifty-ninth Street on the north, and East and Hudson Rivers on the East and West, an area in which the assessed valuation of business property is estimated at $3,500,000,000. The study called for:

The Eight-Point Plan

"1. Adoption of a master city plan providing among other things for systematic wrecking of structures falling below minimum standards of decency and the gradual rebuilding of residential areas with their own schools, shopping facilities, parks and theaters.

"2. Efforts for co-ordinated action to consolidate various duplicating and overlapping governmental bodies in the City.

"3. Assessment of real estate on a basis justified by current earnings.

"4. Diminution of municipal taxes by effecting certain economies in local government to encourage present industries to remain and attract new ones.

"5. Banning of unfair labor practices driving industries out of the City.

"6. Enlistment of local and Federal Government aid in condemning low value land and rebuilding middle-class homes close to centers of employment.

"7. Initiation of steps to relieve traffic congestion.

"8. Provision of a freight tunnel under the harbor to connect Brooklyn and Queens with the South and West."

The report finds that the movement of population toward the perimeter of the City required new municipal investments of $400 per capita for schools, pavements and sewers. The City could afford its huge costs a decade or more ago, but with local, national and international forces reducing its profits, the $600,000,000 a year tax bill is a "crucial burden," according to the study.

Reports on Other Cities

Robert H. Armstrong, of Armstrong & Armstrong, real estate and insurance, of New York, and Homer Hoyt, housing economist for the Federal Housing Administration, prepared the report.

The Institute has already made reports on Boston, Mass., and Cincinnati, Ohio, and plans investigation of real estate conditions in Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Des Moines, Iowa; Los Angeles, Calif.; Richmond, Va., and Milwaukee, Wis.

The Urban Land Institute, a fact-finding and educational agency was sponsored by the National Association of Real Estate Boards and concerns itself with "not only future City growth, but also the finding of a common denominator which will point the way to conservation of the enormous values already existent in urban business and residential centers."

Boise Boy's Thesis Wins $4,000

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19 (AP)—Frank Church, Jr., a high school junior of Boise, Idaho, won a $4,000 scholarship to a college of his choice by taking first prize in the American Legion's national Americanism oratorical contest.

Young Church, son of a Boise sporting goods dealer, spoke on "Our American Way of Life," he said he had not decided which college he would attend, but that he planned to study law and political science.

Second prize, a $1,000 scholarship, went to Harris Procto of Durham, N. C., and third prize, a $500 scholarship, to James McBath of Watertown, S. D. The other contestant in the national finals was Miss Phyllis Anderson of Moorestown, N. J.

Each of the finalists received a gold watch.

Greenville, N. C., Mill Fined in Wage-Hour Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILSON, N. C.—Judge I. M. Meekins fined Greenville Spinners, Inc., cotton mill of Greenville, N. C., a total of $5,025 in Federal court here after the concern had been found guilty by a jury in Washington, N. C., Federal court recently of violations of the Federal Wage-Hour law.

It was the first wage-hour case in the State to go to a jury and have such a verdict returned, court officials said here.

The indictment charged wage-hour violations in 31 different counts against the Greenville firm, and Judge Meekins fined the firm $1,000 on each of the first five counts and $1 on each of the counts from 6 to 31 inclusive.

The main legal question involved was whether a corporation can be held criminally responsible for the acts of its supervisory employee to commit such act or acts or without an officer or director of the corporation being directly implicated in violations of the provisions of a penal statute or without knowledge thereof.

From the verdict and the judgment in this case, it is indicated that a corporation can be held criminally responsible upon evidence from which the jury can infer knowledge or acquiescence in violations of an act or from which the jury can infer a careless disregard of the provisions of the act.

Rejected S. C. Selectees Get Former Jobs Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Out of 401 South Carolina selectees rejected by medical officers at Fort Jackson induction station, 320 were reinstated by former employers and approximately 50 per cent of the remainder were unemployed when called, says an announcement from State Selective Service headquarters.

Director General Holmes B. Springs declared, "The co-operation of those employers who have returned the men to their former jobs cannot be praised highly enough."

Reynolds Opposed For Senate Post

CAMDEN, S. C., April 19 (AP)—The South Carolina Bar Association at its convention here adopted unanimously yesterday a resolution urging members of the United States Senate not to be bound by the custom of seniority in the selection of a chairman of the Senate's Military Affairs Committee, a post to which by this custom Senator Robert H. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina would advance.

The resolution said that "Senator Reynolds, by his public statements, his opposition to the lend-lease bill, and position taken on measures concerned with the national defense demonstrated that he is completely out of symypathy with, and opposed to, the Administration's program of national defense which has been adopted by law and has been indorsed by the vast majority of the American people."

Dependent Children Get Near $1,000,000 in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 19—Florida's dependent children received $926,604 last year, according to recent report of the State Welfare Board.

The State appropriates $400,000 annually, which is matched by the Federal Government for the payment of grants to dependent children.

Grants in excess of the current appropriations were met from an excess of unexpended funds brought over from the previous year, State Welfare Commissioner C. C. Codrington explained.

Far from meeting the pressing need, cash grants were being received by only 2,979 families of 7,612 children, while applications were pending from 8,513 families of 20,589 children, he said.

Deanna Durbin Becomes Mrs. Paul In Hollywood Church Ceremony

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 19 (AP)—Deanna Durbin became the bride of Vaughn Paul last night.

Several thousand fans of the movie songstress milled about outside the Wilshire Methodist Episcopal edifice while inside 900 guests witnessed Hollywood's first big church wedding in nearly four years.

Deanna walked down the aisle on the arm of her father, James Durbin. Mr. Paul, young studio executive, replied "I do" in a clear voice to the Rev. Dr. Willsie Martin's: "Do you take this woman . . ."

After a reception in Beverly Wilshire Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Paul left by automobile for a wedding trip. Their destination was their secret. They will return in a month to resume film work.

Deanna's wedding gown was designed in princess style with a wide, sweeping train and long sleeves finishing in the graceful outline of a calla lily over the wrists. She wore a madonna halo of matching lace. She carried an old-fashioned bridal bouquet of white gardenias, lilies of the valley, and white bouvardia, with shower of white orchids.

Invitations went only to close friends and to fellow workers—from stars to wardrobe attendants—at Universal Studio.

Mr. Paul's gift to his bride was a diamond pin. The studio gave them a silver service for 12.

Hemisphere Amity Awards for Poetry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—A program of poetry awards to develop cultural understanding in the Western Hemisphere has been announced by Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation. The awards will be in lots of three each to Mexico, the Central and South American countries, Canada and the United States upon selection by a jury set up by an appropriate authority in each country, such as the Minister of Education of the Academy of Arts and Letters.

Mr. Watson said a visit to Latin-America two years ago had convinced him that the people of those republics had much to interchange with the United States in arts and letters.

"There is absolute latitude in the choice of subject," he said, "but it is suggested, and only suggested, that an interesting theme might be found in attempting to express the spirit and aspirations of the poet's native land."

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Britain and Inflation: Will Control Last?

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 19—Has the financing of the war caught Britain in an inflationary spiral and must it soon face price inflation? This is a question which sharply divides financial circles here today.

Few expert investigators deny that inflation has occurred already. The authoritative Oxford Institute of Statistics states that the increase in prices last year cannot be entirely accounted for by increases in costs, and must be regarded therefore as "inflationary."

However, it is concluded by most financial experts here that while some inflation has undoubtedly occurred, it has been properly controlled, and if maintained at its present rate, would not seriously undermine Britain's financial system.

"Inflationary gap" is the common phrase used in financial circles here nowadays to describe the present deficit. Whereas the inflationary gap would apparently be the budgetary gross deficit, Government economists describe it rather as the amount of Government expenditure not covered by corresponding release of real resources in man power or materials on the part of some other member of the community. It is, these economists declare, a gap which can be filled either by greater productive output or by restriction of general consumption.

Taxation and Savings

In short, Government economists are not ready to admit that the degree of inflation now apparent is ominous. However, if it is found that neither greater productive effort nor restriction of civilian consumption can be achieved—or that other potential sources of revenue have been exhausted—there will then be the danger that an uncontrolled inflationary deficit may ensue, bringing on the harmful consequences that usually follow in its train.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, maintained in his budget speech that there was not actually any inflationary gap, or, to be more exact, he estimated the gap as £500,000,000, which in his opinion would be filled by new taxation and increased savings.

His view, however, is considered too optimistic in London financial circles on the grounds that the first expenditure estimates have been placed too low, that in fact, owing to the time lag, which is ever present in such statements, there is already a new gap of some £100,000,000 in the past few months which must be added to the £500,000,000 already mentioned. Furthermore, they say that the war expenditure necessary for defeating Germany will be still greater during the coming financial year.

Second, the Chancellor's estimates of general savings for the coming financial year at £840,000,000 to £940,000,000 are considered too high.

Gross Deficit £2,458,000,000

Examining the returns for the past financial year one finds that—excluding allocation to the sinking fund and interest on defense loans—the expenditure amounted to £3,867,000,000 of which £1,409,000,000 was covered by revenue. This left a gross deficit of £2,458,000,000.

This gross deficit is the apparent inflationary gap. However, Government economists declare that there are three possible sources of revenue which, though not yet realized, can nevertheless be subtracted from the present huge gross deficit. They are:

1. Exchange equalization account which during the financial year just closed realized £550,000,000 through sales of dollar securities and gold reserves in transactions with the United States and Canada.

2. Money available for lending to the Government accumulating in such Government-controlled funds as unemployment and health insurance funds, and liquid balances of savings banks.

3. Increases in London bank balances of central banks of India and the Dominions, and of other organs of monetary control within the sterling area, resulting from trade and other transactions.

Hold to Orthodox Methods

If these sources of revenue were applied to the gross deficit, or apparent inflationary gap, there would still be a deficit of £400,000,000 which, according to the Government version, could be met by orthodox financing methods.

Inasmuch as none of these financing devices have increased the amount of money spent on goods and services, it is held that there is nothing inflationary in them. To this extent, it is argued, the gross deficit is covered without recourse to inflationary measures.

It is customary when considering the question of inflation to look for an increase in the volume of money in circulation and in a rise in prices as two obvious signs of such a development.

It is true that official figures from February, 1940, to February, 1941, show rises of 17 per cent in wholesale prices and 10 per cent in the cost of living.

But in quoting these figures it must be remembered that they include the purchase tax, that imports so vital to Britain cost more because of higher shipping and insurance charges and the lower exchange value of sterling, and that reduced output in many factories increased overhead charges per unit of output.

Prices Related to Costs

After allowing for all these considerations, the upward movement in prices seems to have been little inflated by purely monetary factors.

It is generally agreed and the rise in prices is largely explained by the rise in costs, while most of additional money created last year was not used for demand goods, but was left idle as bank deposits.

The volume of money in circulation was reported in a Bank of England statement for the week ending April 16, which disclosed that an additional £3,485,000 had raised the total outstanding to the all time peak of £622,203,000. A large part of the increase has been labeled as mere substitution of liquid assets for invested capital, such dollar assets being converted into sterling and later reinvested.

In view of the tremendous social and economic upheavals which have occurred since the outbreak of the war the financial situation on the basis of official figure is satisfactory up to the present.

True Picture Difficult

But the true picture shows that the treatment of the situation over a period of the "year as a whole" is rather misleading.

For when the figure is examined for different sections of that period it is seen that the rate of Government expenditure is rapidly rising. And it will most probably have to increase still further so as to meet Germany's strength.

Simultaneously certain receipts hitherto relied upon are now considerably reduced, if not almost exhausted. For example, extra-budgetary receipts such as contributions to unemployment insurance schemes, capital assets convertible into goods abroad and similar factors.

The gross deficit for the present financial year, according to one reliable estimate will probably be £3,500,000,000, and this is expected to leave an "inflationary gap" of £1,000,000,000 which is double that officially given for the past financial year.

External Assets Reduced

In endeavoring to fill the gap one important source of revenue now being rapidly exhausted is that of realization of external assets.

As against this, however, it is felt that the United States lend-lease legislation should compensate, since supplies furnished under the Act are to be met by borrowing abroad which in effect is equivalent to realization of previously accumulated dollar assets. Further, as more and more labor, capital, and equipment are converted into war production, the speed of the output of goods and services probably will be much slower in the coming year than last year.

One of the most important parts of the Chancellor's new budget—which is welcomed in financial circles as not mere bookkeeping but a genuine attempt to face the present situation—is alteration of the income tax level so as to embrace lower incomes and many wage earners as well as paritial introduction of the J. Maynard Keynes plan of "deferred savings."

For by these means it is hoped to reduce considerably consumption at a time when such consumption might well lead from increased demand and higher prices to uncontrolled inflation.

Aid for Home Budget

Britain, through its subsidies for such commodities as bread and milk, and possible extension of subsidies to include transport and other vital services, hopes to keep down the cost of living to a reasonable level.

Such measures, as well as the fact that it is estimated that this country has already eaten into its stocks at a rate of £200,000,000 a year, clearly indicate that inflation is here.

What is important is not so much the amount of money in circulation as whether more has been spent, and whether the increase is greater than the increase in production. Taking all the foregoing into consideration, financial experts maintain that serious price inflation is avoidable and the printing of fiat money unnecessary.

Rudiments of Schooling in Rural India

Courtesy of India Office, London

Scarce but Intent Listeners

Scene in Dehra Dun, India, with villagers listening to a radio in a rural area. The program is educational, but of an elementary order.

Illiterate Indian Cultivators Grasping Education by Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British authorities in India have begun seriously upon the difficult task of putting educational talks across by radio to the 268,000,000 illiterate Indian cultivators. These cultivators are shown by the latest census reports to be unable to read and write in any language.

This vast mass of humanity is scattered throughout 750,000 mud-built villages. Each of these forms a small, more or less self-contained, community of its own in a country approximately as big as all Europe, excluding Russia.

People in other parts of the world who have met Indians abroad, usually find these visitors from the Orient intelligent, alert, and often so charming and highly cultivated as to dwarf intellectually the majority of Europeans and Americans.

Languages a Hurdle

It is often difficult, therefore, to realize that in India only 156 men and 29 women per 1,000 of the general population are possessed even of the rudiments of education. It is, nevertheless, to the 815 per 1,000 who are illiterate that the radio spokesman has to address himself in endeavoring to disseminate knowledge.

Difficulties begin with the Indian languages. In the Northwest, the address has to be in Pushtu. In the great northern plain it must be in Urdu or Hindustani. In the South, Tamil or Telegil has to be employed. In the eastern province, Bengali or Urdu are the majority languages. Even then only a portion of the listeners will be able to understand what is said because nearly 100 languages are in common use by larger or smaller communities in different parts of India.

But far more complicated than the problem of the language to be used in any particular locality is that of persuading the villagers to listen.

An official report just issued tells how in some places cultivators have refused to go near the microphone lest it should interfere with the rainfall necessary for their crops. "Some," the report goes on to say, "thought it was a clever scheme whereby the Government intended in the future to introduce a tax."

Audiences Increasing

In some cases only from 50 to 80 peasants out of a possible 1,000 have been persuaded to listen. But the audiences are increasing. The children are generally the best listeners. Simple dialogues between a rustic and a schoolmaster are often appreciated. Information on agriculture may be listened to for a few minutes at a time. A program found by experience to draw well in some villages has consisted of 10 minutes of humorous talk, three minutes on agriculture, and 10 on some rural drama based on mythological or historical stories known broadly by tradition.

The British authorities are working on such lines as these. They are making headway, and the radio promises to remove slowly but definitely at least a little of the ignorance which now prevails among the Indian masses.

An Epic of Ethiopia; Men Against the Jungle

Continued from Page 1

shady forests. The noonday sun loses its scorching intensity. The nights were so cold that we slept under heavy wool blankets. Several times at night sleeping in the open we were drenched by sudden torrential rains. Thereafter we used tarpaulins.

The plateau country was more populous. We were now in the Amharic country and the Habashi or Abyssinian, though dark-skinned, is utterly unlike the purely Negroid races.

His complexion instead of the uniform coal black as among his Gommos and Galla neighbors includes all shades up to light chocolate. His build is slighter, his carriage graceful and erect. His features are usually delicate and his lips thin, thus testifying to a strong Semitic and European strain.

Wherever we camped people would come down from near-by villages and gaze in wonderment at our incredible contraptions. Several times I saw them edge up to a motortruck and then diffidently stretch out their fingers, touch the fender, and quickly draw away again.

They would also peddle their poultry, eggs, butter, and onions—their only farm produce. We would bargain and pay them with shiny new Maria Theresa thalers minted in Bombay.

But they preferred payment in kind to coin. They were especially eager for cloth and clothing or any type of vessel or container. Some of our provident Sudanese had brought along a few yards of bright calicoes which they sold handsomely. Empty gasoline cans and cans of any sort were at a premium. I exchanged a used razor blade for two fresh eggs.

Although our route lay through the most populous and wealthiest parts of Godjam, we failed to discover the slightest trace of Italian influence or penetration beyond an occasional empty bottle in native use.

There was no Italian merchandise of any description in the huts or even any Italian currency in circulation, thought the Italians had decreed the lira the official legal tender.

Scarcely any of these villages were ever visited by the Italians, even in passing. Not until we struck the motor road 30 miles from Burye did I find an Abyssinian who knew some words of Italian, and thereafter the evidence of contact with Italians was confined to a narrow strip along the motor road.

Striking evidence of the weakness of the Italian hold on Abyssinia and the superficial character of the conquest is provided by the strange story of two Italian officer prisoners whom I met in Burye.

The two, Capt. Vicenzo Bertojo, and Second Lieut. Eugenio Panasci, were captured by Abyssinian rebels under Degach Mangasha on Dec. 7, 1937, sole survivors of a battalion that was surrounded and annihilated at Mt. Isora south of Lake Tana.

After refusing Mangasha's offer that they serve under him and marry his sister and aunt, respectively, they remained for 3½ years as his personal prisoners.

Mangasha used to employ them as his personal tutors, taking copious notes while they told him about European life and things in general.

During all this time they were completely cut off from the outer world. Both had wives and families in Italy.

They were kept ignorant regarding the present war until last September when they chanced to see a copy of an Amharic newspaper published at Addis Ababa.

One month ago they were turned over to British officers, the first white men they had seen since their capture, and now at last they have written to their families through the International Red Cross. If it had not been for the present war and intervention, their captivity might have lasted indefinitely, though Italy might still claim Abyssinia was completely pacified.

Fair at Basel 'as Usual'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switzerland, April 19—Aiming to stimulate Swiss industrial exports at a time when international trade is vitally essential to Swiss economy, the annual Swiss Industrial Fair is scheduled to open here today, marking its twenty-fifth consecutive year.

This important national institution was founded in the middle of the World War and during the quarter century of its development it has acquired considerable recognition.

The exhibits will be on view in modernized exposition buildings. Of the seventeen general industrial groups to be displayed, such exhibits as arts and crafts, ceramics, office supplies, business organization, paper, graphic arts and advertising are expected to attract attention. Industries manufacturing textiles, leather, travel requisites, watches and jewelry, will also share in the displays. Industrial interests in Switzerland look forward to the Fair as providing a rapid and comprehensive survey of Swiss industrial achievements, and an opportunity for buyers to place their orders direct.

The spring fair at Basel is considered by most Swiss manufacturers a necessary part of their advertising, for buyers have become accustomed to attending the fair and placing their orders there.

This year Switzerland is making an even greater attempt to attract international trade as a means of offsetting a shortage resulting from its virtual isolation in the center of wartime Europe.

California Unions Criticize Senate

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 19 (AP)—A disclosure that California affiliates of the American Federation of Labor are prepared to contribute at least $500,000 toward a campaign to reorganize or abolish the State Senate climaxed a series of protests against asserted anti-labor legislation today.

Edward Vandeleur, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, said the huge fund had been pledged by unions throughout California as delegates gathered for a conference called by the Federation to consider sponsoring an initiative petition.

The Union official said the desire to change the set-up of the Legislature was based on the contention that "the Senate is so reactionary that it is impossible for us to get along with it."

He said, however, that he will seek to ward off efforts to establish a one-house Legislature in favor of a plan to elect members of the Senate on a population basis which would overcome rural control.

G. M. Is Far Ahead With Machine Guns

By the Associated Press

Detroit, April 19

Charles E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation, announces that the Corporation is "months ahead of schedule" in production on its $61,000,000 machine gun order.

A stock of completed guns is being built up, ready for the Army whenever needed, Mr. Wilson said.

The Corporation's machine gun order was allotted to four plants in Michigan, Ohio, and New York. Fifty-one other companies throughout the East and Middle West are furnishing parts and materials.

All four plants are expected to be at top production by late autumn, turning out .30 and .50-caliber Brownings, Mr. Wilson said.

U. S. Policy In Far East Is Adamant

Continued from Page 1

cil of advisers, actually constitutes a two-volume memorandum which Mr. Currie submitted to his Chief in chapters. This report from talks with the Generalissimo followed Harry L. Hopkins' recounting of his conversations with Winston Churchill, and together they gave Mr. Roosevelt an intimate picture of both the European and Far Eastern war fronts—the two fronts of the same war.

Valuable Economic Advice

Mr. Currie's conclusions have not been publicized, and will not be, but broadly it can be stated reliably that he found that China's economic position had deteriorated rather sharply and was surprised that Chunking had failed to take the obviously possible steps in applying new and heavier taxes to replace the maritime customs revenue.

As an economic and financial authority it was evident to Mr. Currie that the inflation period through which China has been passing was certain to continue for some time. However, it can be said that he did not conclude that anything approaching an imminent breakdown was in sight.

It can be taken for granted that the President's representative left behind him some tactful but concrete recommendations on measures which would be calculated to relieve the greatest dangers of inflation — recommendations which could be considered a part of American aid to China under the heading of exchange of economic information.

The recent conferences which President Roosevelt has had with Ambassador Hu Shih and T. V. Soong, President of the Bank of China, indicate that further military aid to China is soon to materialize. A sizeable and up-to-date list of the most urgent needs of the Generalissimo is in the hands of American defense officials, including the Office of Production Management, and new deliveries are expected soon.

Not Likely to Fight

It is now clear that Japan has been made fully aware that America cannot be counted to stand idly by if the Japanese act to expand the theater of Far Eastern war, and in consequence of this fact the most considered judgment here is that Japan is not likely to use the Russo-Japanese pact as a quick springboard for new aggression.

So far Japan has been fighting a war without dividends in China. She has been slowly and expensively extending her conquest of Chinese territory but there has yet been little opportunity to exploit that conquest to her own advantage.

Thus, while the United States is soberly prepared for any contingency in the Far East, the Government does not look upon presentday Japan as a formidable power, nor does it believe that Japan will act as recklessly or as precipitately as many suggest.

It is the view of Ambassador Hu Shih that if Russia seeks to negotiate peace between China and Japan, the effort will fail.

During a call at the State Department he told reporters that he felt any negotiated peace at this time would be impossible since "it would be a dictated peace and China will not accept a dictated peace."

He said that both Germany and Italy had tried to induce China to accept a negotiated peace and had failed. Peace now, he continued, would free Japan to move southward at a time when it already feels compartively safe following the signing of the Russian neutrality pact.

Nazi Trade Machine Rolls Over Reich and Seized Areas

By Otto Zausmer
Economist and Lecturer on Foreign Affairs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the Nazi war machine is rolling over Europe commandeering country after country, the Nazi Party machine rolls over Germany and over the occupied territory commandeering private property.

The German system gives its leaders unrestricted power over virtually every function of the individual. In industry this takes the form of giving the State virtual ownership while the leaders execute the owners' rights at their will.

This revolution, which has proceeded with little more than casual interest generally for years, drew some attention when it became known recently that the Hermann Göring Works for rearmament—headed by Reichsmanshal Göring—has lately surpassed the famous German Krupp Works. Starting with a capital of merely 5,000,000 reichsmarks only four years ago, the Göring plant now controls a capital of 652,500,000 reichsmarks with 600,000 workers employed in the plants.

The story back of this meteoric expansion is the story of the wholesale seizure of industries which formerly thrived as private enterprises in countries now occupied by Germany's legions.

A Way to Pay Debts

The Göring works is said to have gotten its start in 1937 when Marshal Göring, to relieve himself of excessive personal debts, agreed to lend his name to a new corporation in iron ore mining. In return, the banks agreed to write off the debts. To form the new trust it was necessary to force amalgamation of the Salzgitter mining firm.

The new trust was the product of the so-called "concentration of power," No. 1 theory in the Nazi ideology of warfare as well as economics; and the need for iron ore to supply the Reich's rearmament industry which could not be satisfactorily supplied by existing German mining resources.

The occupation of Austria set the pattern for all later "expansion" of the Göring Works.

Only one month after the invasion of Austria the increase in capital in the Göring works took place. The trust was swelled over night by the taking over of the most profitable concerns of the Austrian heavy industry: The Alpine Montan Gesellschaft; Austria's biggest mining concern; Rheinmetale Borsig; Steyr-Daimler-Puch Werke, Austria's biggest automobile factory; Steirische Gusstahl Werke; Maschinen und Waggonfabriken A. G., Austria's biggest railway factory; Donau Dampfschiffahrt Gesellschaft, Austria's official Steamship Company; Bergbau, A. G., Preussengrube, and many others.

It was then that Marshal Göring is reported to have told his friend, Haliam Marshal Italo Balgo, that he intended to expand the Göring Works until it became the greatest industrial enterprise of the world.

Skoda Works Taken

The occupation of Czechoslovakia gave him a chance to go a step further in that endeavor. The giant armament plants of the world famous Skoda Works in Czechoslovakia were taken over along with a great many other important mines and factories.

One of the most important among them were the Vitkovice coal mines of Czechoslovakia, formerly owned by the Baron Rothschild family of Vienna and London. When Austria was invaded, Baron Louis Rothschild was seized and held in the Headquarters of the Nazi Secret Police in the Hotel Metropol in Vienna for 14 months until he finally agreed to sign away his rights to the Vitkovice combine.

Shortly after that the conquest of Poland brought the Göring Works extremely valuable enterprises in the newly gained land.

In May, 1940, a branch of the Göring Trust was established in Rumania. It was then of little importance, but soon after the German Army had sent its "instructors" into Rumania last fall the Göring Works acquired the Jewish-owned heavy industry plants in Rumania, particularly the Reshnitza Works, which produced 80 per cent of Rumania's steel and 50 per cent of Rumania's locomotive production.

Three Groups Formed

Finally, a portion of the Fritz Thyssen Works and other key industries were taken over in the Low Lands and in Norway. The Dunderland iron mines fell to the Göring concern by way of intervention of the Reichs Commissioner of Norway, Joseph Terboven, formerly Gauleiter in the Rhineland and incidentally a leading official in the Göring monopoly. This enormous expansion necessitated a re-formation of the structure of the enterprise and consequently the Göring Works were divided into three groups. At the head is Hermann Göring. He has a deputy Secretary of State, who gives the business the direct connection with the State. There is a Managing Director with three directors under him, heading the three groups of the concern—the mining industry, the armament industry, and the different shipping concerns the Göring Works have taken over in all the Danube countries.

While the Göring monopoly is the most spectacular agency in the Reich through which the industries of conquered countries are brought under Reich control; an equally important role is being played by Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front, and incidentally controller of a giant enterprise in insurance businesses which he has amalgamated all over Germany.

Dr. Ley also controls the Reich's Strength Through Joy movement, which is the largest contractor of all hotels, railway, bus and shipping lines and even owner of Germany's most modern ocean liners. Finally, Dr. Ley has created a giant bank that holds the fourth rank among German banks today. When he took over the Labor Unions in Germany, Dr. Ley also took over all their holdings, properties and bank deposits. He founded a bank which at first had to fulfill just the purpose of a financing agent. Since then it has grown enormously. In 1940 deposits with the Dr. Ley Labor Bank were doubled for the second consecutive year, rising from 781,000,000 to 1,621,000,000 reichsmarks. The holdings of treasury notes also rose from 589,000,000 to 1,107,000,000 reichsmarks.

To further enlarge these enterprises Dr. Ley has followed Marshal Göring's example in "acquiring" interests in the occupied countries, particularly in the East and the Balkans and in banks which were taken over from Jewish owners or stockholders.

Music Educators See Rural School Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A rural school pageant presenting a mighty chorus of 1,500 voices was an outstanding feature of the California-Western Conference of Music Educators held in San Jose. The pageant was featured in two parts, the first patriotic, and the second a music appreciation period. It was presented at the civic auditorium, with singing and playing groups from Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, San Benito and Solano counties participating.

Missionaries Stay at Posts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — American missionaries in China are refusing to evacuate despite advice from the State Department. A recent survey shows that less than 30 per cent of the Protestant mission workers have returned to the United States since last October. Virtually no Roman Catholic missionaries have left, it is reported.

The survey covered nine American mission societies represented by 60 per cent of the American Protestant mission personnel in China.

The survey showed that up to February approximately 25 per cent of the missionaries had left their posts and that by April an estimated 5 per cent more would leave. However, it is pointed out that in normal periods approximately 20 per cent of the total number of Protestant missionaries are on furlough in the United States at any one time and it is therefore difficult to say how many of those who have returned would have done so in any case.

Transportation Costly

The costliness of providing transportation for any unusual number of homeward-bound missionaries has deterred some mission groups from following the advice of the State Department, while other societies feel that they would be playing into the hands of the Japanese to abondon their Chinese converts at times of stress.

Almost the entire number of missionary evacuees come from the Japanese-occupied areas of this country, the survey showed, with very few withdrawals from Free China. The coastal Provinces have been the greatest field for American mission endeavor for generations and those are the regions which have felt the full brunt of the Japanese invasion.

In the interior there are relatively few Americans and they have not felt that there is any reason why they should leave their posts at this time. Many evacuees from the occupied regions have sought to go inland and carry on their work in the areas under the control of the Chinese Government pledged to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and that government has sought to give them every assistance. However, American consular officials, anxious for them to return home, have not been very cooperative in this respect.

Long Trek Overland

At Hong Kong, most accessible point of entry into Free China, many have been held up by consular and diplomatic red tape while the long trek overland through the warring battlelines is dangerous and in many cases almost impossible.

Strangely enough the Japanese have in some cases facilitated passage of American missionaries through the lines. Anxious to get foreigners out of the occupied territories where they are a constant annoyance and hindrance to the Japanese through their independence and their refusal to approve of Japanese policies and methods, Nipponese officers would often rather see them aiding and comforting the Chinese in Free zones than serving as stumbling blocks to the formation of a Japanese-dominated New Order.

American missionaries in China have been universally opposed to Japan's undeclared war on this country and there has been no discernible change in sentiment since that war started almost four years ago.

11,000 in Missions

NEW YORK (AP)—According to publications of the International Missionary Council in New York, there are around 11,000 Americans engaged in missionary work in other parts of the world.

Their work is described as having been little affected by current hostilities except in the Far East, where the scope of American missionary endeavor is largest and where undeclared war has been going on for nearly four years.

Only women and children have left Egypt, for instance. In other parts of Africa, in India, Syria, and elsewhere mission work continues without interruption. An exception is Ethiopia, where Italian conquerors soon expelled all foreign missionaries except Germans.

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U. S. Social Workers for London?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The recommendation that trained social workers in the United States should be asked to come over and work in London air raid shelters, on either a paid or voluntary basis, is made in the report of the Church of England Temperence Society, issued here recently after a survey of London shelter conditions.

The suggestion that such an appeal should be made to America by the National Council of Social Service arises because one of the great difficulties confronting organization of shelter welfare is that of obtaining sufficient marshals of the right type—a type fitted to act as leaders in the fullest sense of the word.

For the shelter marshals, the Battle of London is the battle with boredom. And many more social workers are needed in the front line.

Says the report, the problem which presents itself in short is not so much a need for coping with unbeneficial tendencies as for organizing activities of the shelter community. Hence the demand for "leaders," some of whom have shown "ability to improvise and to overcome what many people would think were insuperable difficulties, mainly owing to lack of space."

Workers Supply Data

Responsible workers at 147 typical London shelters—excluding the tube shelters—supplied the data on which the Society based its report.

Drunkenness, the investigators find, is not in itself a general major problem. Among boys and girls in particular, drinking, like gambling, is largely the result of not knowing what to do with their time.

"In shelters where social life is active and community spirit strong," the report states, "gambling, drinking and immorality are almost entirely absent." Only in four of the 147 shelters included in the survey was drunkenness in itself found to be a real problem.

Gambling is more widespread. It is usually confined to small groups of people in secluded corners or bays, often with an audience of children, the report indicates.

The Society has high praise for the workers already giving their services. It also has praise for the majority of the shelterers themselves and alludes to instances of boys sitting nightly in cold trenches absorbed in their particular hobbies, and of girls who bring their daily "piece work" (work for which they are paid according to how much they do), to the shelters.

Possibilities Developed

Women workers, the Society finds, evolve possibilities of entertainment and education even under the most depressing conditions. Some of the London County Council classes are adapted to shelter conditions with marked imagination and are completely "opportunist in technique."

In the better organized shelters the initiative of shelterers themselves is being patiently cultivated. Three youth committees as such are recorded but six shelter committees are active with a large proportion of young people on them, and others are being formed. Thirty-one shelters have libraries. Some have been abandoned because of the disappearance of books. One Borough Council has recently organized "Penguin" (six-penny publication) libraries.

Some shelter marshals organize "talent nights" on which young people demonstrate their abilities in entertainment and handicraft. Simple prizes are supplied from canteen profits.

Organized diversions mention in the report are shelter bands, "visits" to other premises for music and games, shelter songs written and sung by the shelterers, a regular Saturday night feature "In Tunnel Tonight," readings from good literature, regular cinema shows and lantern lectures, dancing in a section kept free from bunks, boot repairing, model airplane making, dressmaking, and knitting classes. In one shelter, during a particularly heavy raid, the Pilgrim Players of Oxford performed a nativity play.

Clergymen Helpful

The clergy, according to the report, are doing "whole-hearted, understanding" work among the shelterers. But there is a natural reluctance on their part to exploit a situation in which people are driven to accept their assistance. The influence of the church therefore is exerted by an unobstrusive and delicate handling of individual problems and by vigorous interest in the welfare of the people and the physical conditions of their shelter life.

The Temperance Society's report contains suggestions for improving the shelter situation, put forward by responsible workers "on the spot." It is felt there is a call for administrators with dynamic qualities to act as laison officers between the shelter communities and the various authorities responsible for their administration.

It is recommended that surface shelters should be designed with semi-private family bays on one side of a corridor, with communal kitchens on the other, so that meals can be provided at low cost; that more space be allotted for recreation, especially for children; that a small voluntary council in London would be a great help if it concentrated on the cultural side of shelter life and, working with the shelter committees, did everything in its power to encourage improvised activities.

San Francisco Asked For Rebuilding Data

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, April 19

A London city official has asked San Francisco for information on its experiences in rebuilding and rehabilitation after the 1906 earthquake and fire.

"I should be very grateful if we can obtain any information as to the methods by which public authorities assisted in the work of reconstruction after the great disaster at San Francisco," W. G. Jackson, a member of the London City Council, wrote.

"This information is required in connection with the consideration which is being given to the problems arising from the war damage which has occurred in London."

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi said a staff of experts would compile the requested data.

Food Shortage in Belgium Tied to Ration Card Racket

BRUSSELS (AP)—For three months, the people of Brussels say, they have missed four-fifths of their normal potato ration.

In municipal warehouses, thousands of pounds of potatoes have been accumulated, but no distribution has been made. This supply has been kept in reserve in case of a bread shortage.

Since Jan. 8, potato flour has been incorporated in the grey meal used for baking bread. Unfortunately, many potatoes which have been distributed were frozen, and under ordinary conditions would not have been offered to customers.

Recent newspaper headlines have concerned a ration coupon scandal in Belgium. It was disclosed that a high functionary in the Rationing Cards Office confessed to the theft of 80,000 sheets of coupons. A gang, mainly composed of relatives, carried on a "black market" in cafes of Verviers, near Liege. One sheet easily sold for about 70 francs (about $2), so the official and his clan made about $160,000 profit.

M. Leemans, head of the Belgian Economic Mission which traveled recently to Berlin for conversations with Reich officials, said "Germany has agreed to supply us with cereals on the formal condition that farmers will hand over the rest of the stocks and that illegal trafficking ceases."

Luggage Inspected

Hundreds of police, gendarmes, and controllers are attempting to stop the food racket. Recently 30 officials descended on the Midi Station in Brussels. Travelers coming from the country were stopped and their bags full of bacon, meal, and butter were inspected.

Out of a population of 100,000 here (not including the suburbs) 25,000 have to rely on charity to exist. They get ten francs (25 cents) a day if they are out of work. Many of them, in exchange for 25 centimes (about one cent) and some ration coupons, get a pint and a half of soup each day.

In World War days, thanks to the United States, soup was free to all who needed it.

Now 28 canteens in Brussels are equipped to serve 10,000 portions of soup a day. More than double this amount is actually needed, but Brussels temporarily lacks the necessary 29,000 pounds of meat, 130,000 pounds of potatoes, and 80,000 pounds of vegetables which would be necessary each month to distribute soup to all the hungry and penniless people.

Salvation Army Active

The Salvation Army still is functioning in Belgium. Men and women of the Army, clad in their usual uniform, are busier than ever. Their cheap restaurants in the poor districts are crowded, but they, too, are compelled to ask for a small sum of money and the coupons, of course, for a dinner.

According to German regulations, all Jews must be registered. This process is almost completed. Regulations provide that all Jewish shops should be indicated by a poster telling the public the shop is nonaryan. Until now, however, no such posters have been seen.

Jews still are to be seen at their stands in the "old market" carrying on their usual trade in second-hand apparel. There has been no open persecution. Certain shops on the main thoroughfares, have, however, put up signs saying "No Jews admitted."

Although Belgium is a big coal-producing country, there has been some worry about coal shortages. New Year's vacations in schools were extended from one week to four weeks, and clerks have in some cases been urged to do their work at home. The gas company issued a statement warning against the use of too much gas. It threatened to shut off the supply for a couple of hours if the people could not bring themselves to use less per day.

Food Goes to France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 18—Highlighting America's position as potential larder for hungry nations, two French freighters were outward bound from New York today loaded to capacity with flour and milk for Unoccupied France. At the same time, Camille Gutt, Minister of Finance of the Belgian Government - in - Exile, disclosed here that a primary purpose of his American visit was to explore means of feeding Belgium without weakening the British blockade.

The French freighters, Leopold L. D., and Ile de Re carried food valued at more than $1,000,000, given to France by the United States Government through the American Red Cross. Distribution will be supervised in France by Red Cross agents. The Leopold L. D., carried 8,100 tons of flour and 100 tons of dried and evaporated milk, and the Ile de Re, 5,500 tons of flour and 650 tons of milk products.

Mr. Gutt, speaking at a reception given for him by Georges Theunis, Belgian Ambassador- extraordinary to Washington, at the Astor Hotel yesterday, declared the Belgians were stanchly pro-British and high in morale, but he added that the suggestion that they would revolt if hungry enough "made no sense."

"That could happen a century or two ago when men fought with axes and picks," he declared, "but now a single machine gun can stop 100 hungry men."

Mr. Gutt, who is also Minister of National Defense, gave the necessity of feeding Belgium as one of the reasons why he was seeking to claim $223,000,000 in gold now being held by the Federal Reserve Bank here for France. The Belgian Government-in-Exile claims this sum as replacement for Belgian gold which the French Government let fall into German hands.

"Naturally the British blockade is a combat arm and we would not want to weaken it," M. Gutt declared. "But we would explore and test what can be done in feeding our children without weakening it."

Hospital Picketing Barred by Court

PITTSBURGH, April 19 (AP)—Armed with a court order halting a strike, police yesterday dispersed service employees picketing the West Penn Hospital where more than 5,000 patients are confined.

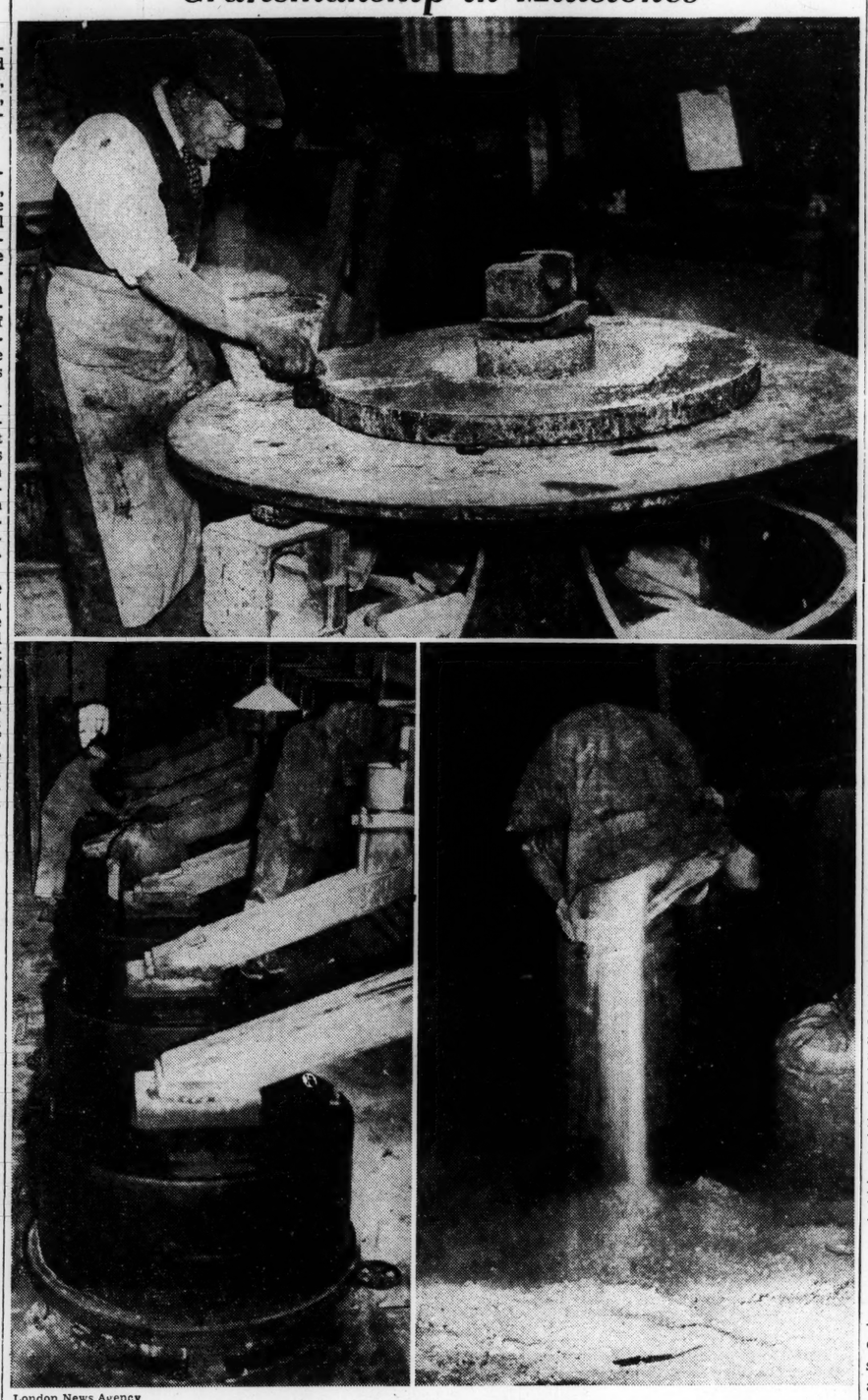
The order, issued a few hours after pickets started pacing at the hospital entrances, restrained the strikers from "calling, instigating or continuing a strike or stoppage of work."

It also expressly banned picketing and warned the Union against "encouraging" the strike by newspaper interviews or other means.

The temporary injunction was granted by Judge Frank P. Patterson on petition of hospital attorneys. He set Monday for a hearing on a permanent injunction against the State, City and Municipal Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

David Kanes, head of the Union, said counsel would seek to have the order modified or vacated.

Craftsmanship in Millstones



London News Agency

Scenes in England's One Remaining Factory

The making of a 24-inch composition millstone is shown in the upper picture. At lower left a battery of seven mills with Garner Stones is seen. Lower right—A bag of calcined magnesite being shot out on the magnesite mill floor.

Canada Finds War Children Well Treated

OTTAWA, April 19 (CP)—Appointment of a legal guardian for British children brought to Canada under the Children's Overseas Reception Board Scheme, while agreed upon as desirable and certain to be made in the near future, still presents some legal snags and technicalities, an official spokesman recently disclosed.

Consultations have been going on for some time among British, Dominion and Provincial authorities. Had there been any pressing need for an immediate appointment, one would have been made, the official said, but with the relatively small number of children—1,562—in Canada, experience has been gained during the winter in observing how the plan is working.

"There has been not one instance of inability to solve problems under existing conditions," the spokesman said, "but at the same time the formal appointment is desirable from a legal point of view."

It was explained that an appointment might be made by British, Dominion or Provincial authorities—but only after the consultation and unanimous agreement of all three.

If London should make the appointment, as recent news reports have indicated, a possible choice was believed here to be Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner in Canada.

Mr. MacDonald has expressed gratification at the manner in which the children are being cared for in Canada.

One of the legal snags to be fully explored is that some provincial governments already have legislation on the books with regard to the guardianship of children within their province.

In practice, however, the experience has been that British children in private homes are treated by foster parents just as they would treat their own children. In addition, the growing friendship between parents and foster-parents makes a certain amount of personal consultation possible.

Thus many of the minor problems which might come up are settled through letters and parental consultation which never comes to the notice of any of the official authorities.

$10,000,000 Plane Plant

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Brig. Gen. G. C. Brant on April 18 spaded the first earth at groundbreaking ceremonies for a $10,000,000 heavy bomber assembly plant. General Brant is commander of the Gulf Coast Air Corps training center at San Antonio, Texas

Millstones From Isle-of-Dogs Sent to Outposts of Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 19—On the oddly named Isle-of-Dogs in London River, almost hidden in a forest of masts and smokestacks and tall warehouses, stands a busy factory that houses a forgotten industry despite the aerial blitzkreig.

In this factory skilled craftsmen manufacture millstones. One of the workers has been employed by this firm for more than half a century.

Fifty years ago there were a number of firms throughout the country manufacturing millstones. Many persons today have been reared, as were their forefathers, upon "whole meal bread" made from flour ground by millstones. The one remaining British firm still making natural millstones is this factory on the Isle-of-Dogs, Millwall. The concern has been making millstones for nearly 140 years.

Although in a much bombed area the factory has not been hit and the firm has been busier than before the war.

Export trade has increased considerably since the collapse of France because that country was a competitor. The millstones find their way to India, the Sudan, Palestine, Canada, and other colonies.

The stones are also in greater demand as in some cases old wind and watermills which have been out of service for years are being brought back into use.

Millstones are used for grinding many things in addition to corn and grit for cattle food, including colors for camouflage paint, chocolate beans, lime for fertilizers, plaster and cement, different kinds of ores, managnese and all kinds of chemicals.

Yankee Ingenuity in Bahamas

INAGUA, Bahamas (AP)—Out here on one of the western fringes of Britain's Empire, three hustling Yankees are using all their native energy and ingenuity to transform this languid tropic island into a beehive of activity.

The brothers Erickson, late of Swampscott, Mass., are running a salt refining business that gradually is restoring to Inagua a measure of the prosperity the island enjoyed at the turn of the century and then lost completely during the World War.

Once the most prosperous colony in the Bahamas, Inagua was virtually ruined by the world-wide economic dislocation that occurred after 1914. When the Ericksons came here five years ago, the jungle had begun to reclaim the long-since deserted manor houses of the early English residents.

They brought with them six other young Americans—chemists, technicians, and engineers. Using some of the abandoned buildings and equipment of the old salt industry and supplementing it with machinery designed by Arioch W. Erickson, eldest of the brothers and mechanical director of the concern, they began to product salt.

Now they employ 200 men steadily and plans are drawn for further expansion. In some especially active periods, the firm works day and night shifts and ships as much as 7,500 tons of salt weekly.

The nine of them, each clad in khaki shorts and a sun helmet, work together through the heat of the day with a cheerful camaraderie.

It's the spirit of working together and occasionally laughing together that keeps the members of the little American colony content to live in this isolated spot.

"I've been out here five years," said one of the young chemists, "and strange as it seems, I like the place. Everybody is nice to work with, the Ericksons are swell fellows, and the job is interesting. I just haven't got bored, although I expected to when I came here."

Two of the Ericksons are married. Their wives have their own parts to play in the development and life of Inagua. Arioch's wife has organized a Red Cross chapter, in addition to teaching the native children as much as she can about sanitation and domestic sciences.

A Defense Highway May Encircle Houston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—A highway that will completely encircle the City is under consideration by the Houston and Harris County Governments.

The proposed traffic way would be 32 miles long and its construction is being advanced by adherents as a needed national defense project. The plan was prepared by Ralph S. Ellifrit, City Planning Engineer.

Withdrawal From Gandhi Tempers India Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Indian Christian community which has hitherto attracted less attention than its importance deserves promises to play a useful part in the political struggle now going on in India.

Twenty years ago this community numbered in all about 4,500,000 persons. By 1931 it had increased to close on 6,000,000, a growth of 32 per cent in 10 years. Since then it has not only developed further in numerical strength but the high proportion of literates it contains is enabling it to exercise influence far beyond that to which mere counting of heads might seem to entitle it.

Valuable New Book

Evidence of this is to be seen in a well-informed volume on India's future now published by one of its members. The writer is Mr. J. Chinna Durai, a highly cultivated barrister of the Middle Temple in England. Its title is "The Choice Before India." (Jonathan Cape, London.)

This volume gives an inside account of the present situation in India throwing new light on the political problems involved and in indicating that forces of good sense and moderation are growing up which may quite conceivably before long fundamentally change the entire political balance.

Mr. Durai contends that the scale has begun to incline already away from Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian National Congress Party which these leaders control and towards a group of parties of more moderate opinion, including Non-Congress Hindus and Indian Christians.

These "moderates," he claims, represent by themselves a much larger body of Indian public opinion than does the Congress Party. If they can succeed, therefore, in joining hands with the main organizations of the 70,000,000 non-Congress Indian Moslems, they should constitute a combination strong enough to transform the whole present political makeup of India.

They have hitherto, he holds, failed to do this only because of the superior political machinery that the Congress has got together.

So powerful has this Congress Party machinery become that even those who are quite out of sympathy with Congress views often hesitate to speak out in public, although the next elections are likely to show a notable swing-over in voting strength in the legislative bodies.

The main split is over two points. One concerns appreciation of the need for India to throw in its lot wholeheartedly with Britain against the dictator countries. The other has to do with the ending of that Hindu-Moslem friction which now holds up all constitutional advance.

The great mass of educated Indians, Mr. Durai points out, realize that the full independence which Congress demands would leave India at the mercy of those who would destroy all prospect of its obtaining autonomy. On the other hand, they know that Indian party disagreement is all that prevents India's obtaining complete self-government within the British Empire.

A Compromise Plan

Signs of the new movement are seen in a recent meeting of Indian Liberals and Moderates in Bombay. This meeting favored partial adoption of a compromise plan already proposed by Lord Linlithgow, the British Viceroy. Under this scheme representative Indians would be admitted to the Executive Council at Delhi. It is true that this goes only a small part of the way towards acceptance of the British plan. This is because the meeting added a rider to the effect that India should be admitted to "Dominion Status," that is, self-government within the Empire within a stated time. It thus sets aside a requirement of the British Government, namely, that grant of Dominion status must depend upon co-operation with one another in the working of such an arrangement on the part of the chief Indian political parties.

The British hold that without such co-operation Indian self-government would be a disastrous farce. And this view is shared by many far-seeing Indians.

The fact, nevertheless, is a hopeful one that there is at last a real movement in India towards the ending of the deadlock hitherto prevailing there; also that in this movement the Indian Christian community is playing an important part.

Why Yugoslavia Failed

ATHENS, Greece, April 19 (AP)—Premier Gen. Dusan Simovitch of Yugoslavia today blamed the swift German entry into Croatia and the lack of "prior collaboration with the Allies" for the speedy defeat of the Yugoslav armies.

In a military analysis of the war released by the Yugoslav Legation, the Prime Minister, as head of the Government-in-exile, expressed determination to "go on fighting at the side of our Allies until final victory."

"Thanks to the good morale of our Army and our people," he said, "and thanks also to the heroism of our aviation, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and which during the struggle lost 50 per cent of its strength, we had a chance after the first surprise . . . to organize resistance on the line Kosovo-Krusevac-Belgrade and hold for a time the enemy advance."

Hillman Urges Jobs For Skilled Negroes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, said that in many localities "qualified and available negro workers" were being restricted to unskilled jobs or barred from defense employment entirely.

The OPM official, in an address prepared for the annual conference on the Negro in business, said he had written to all holders of national defense contracts urging them to examine their employment and training policies at once "to determine whether or not these policies make ample provision for the full utilization of available and competent negro workers."

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Wartime Strikes Banned In Canadian Building Trades

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 19 — Decision that work should go on pending final negotiations in any dispute in Canada's construction industry has just been reached at a meeting of the National Joint Conference of the industry.

Not only must an arbitration board be set up within 72 hours, but its decisions must be given within three days after being called together as the result of Canada's latest move to keep the wheels of vital industry turning.

The National Joint Conference of the industry, composd of 18 members, nine representing employers and nine the employees, was established at a meeting of members of the industry itself last February. It was set up by the industry in an effort to establish satisfactory measures of self government to meet the strains of wartime, and it received the hearty indorsement of the Government. The Conference which is convened by A. J. Hills, chairman of the National Labor Supply Council, looks after wages, hours of work and other questions affecting the relationship between workmen and employers within the ranks of the industry. It is a wartime arrangement that has worked out with little friction or dislocation in the war construction contracts.

Local or zone committees of the National Joint Board have been given more authority in the settlement of disputes. A second resolution of the Conference says that where it is necessary to suspend temporarily some working conditions to speed war production the request shall be placed with the zone committee. This committee shall fully examine the request and "shall advise the interested parties without delay" of its findings "as a basis for mutual agreement." Where it is found necessary the zone committees will take up with provincial authorities the question of suspending provincial labor regulations to assist in speeding production connected with the war effort.

Strikes in Canada

OTTAWA, April 19 (CP) — Industrial disputes involving about 11,000 men are spattered through eastern Canada, ruffling the comparative peace which has prevailed in Canadian employer-labor relations since the start of the war.

The disputes, which have reached the work-stoppage stage, affected Cape Breton coal mines, a Halifax shipyard, two manufacturing plants at St. Johns, Que., and one at Montreal, a hotel at London, Ont., and five shipping companies on the Great Lakes.

In addition, railway employees' unions with an estimated membership of 150,000 men have applied for Boards of Conciliation to consider their requests for a cost-of-living bonus; and employees of a Lakehead shipbuilding plant have asked a board to deal with a dispute over wages and working conditions. Negotiations are to be resumed between union officials and a Montreal firm over a requested wage increase.

The Cape Breton coal strike affected 12 collieries operated by Dominion Coal Company and Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.

The 10,000 miners involved quit work in an effort to force the district executive of their union, the United Mine Workers of America, to submit a Wage Board report to a referendum of the union membership. Last night it was announced by union officers that the provisions of the report already had been embodied into contracts.

Conciliation officers of the Department of Labor here said they were seeking an approach to the situation which would lead to settlement. They said they were hopeful of accomplishing something soon.

Department officials said they believed there was "some improvement" in the Great Lakes shipping strike. Officials of the Canadian Seamen's Union said about 700 men were involved. The dispute hinges on the fact that the companies have no agreements with the C. S. U.

Two companies originally involved in the dispute have reached agreements with the union, which is maintaining its strike against five other firms—Valley Field Coal Company, St. Lawrence Steamships Company, Gulf and Lake Navigation Company, Colonial Steamships, and Keystone Transports, Ltd.

Canadian Bonus

OTTAWA, April 19 (CP)—The cost-of-living bonus which may be awarded Canadian workmen by Boards of Conciliation and Investigation will be granted as protection from increases in the cost of basic necessities only, the Labor Department said April 17 in an interpretative statement.

The order-in-council covering payment of the bonus has already been placed in operation, and the Labor Department statement took the form of suggestions for its application by Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The interpretation said the bonus was not designed to protect the worker from increases in cost of all his purchases.

Rubber Bands No Longer Needed

Wide World

Real Gasoline Engines for Model Airplanes

Dads, sons, and even sisters now are turning from electric trains and small sailing boats to model airplanes, some of which have radio control. Top left: Employees at the Aircraft Industries factory in Glendale, Calif., shown at their benches along the assembly line for "Super Cyclone" motors. Top right: Mel Anderson, designer of the miniature gasoline engine which has put mechanical power into the field of model aircraft building. He holds in his hand one of the motors which are now being turned out by mass production methods. Lower left: The women, too, show skill in building and flying model planes. This is Mrs. Betty Culver of Berkeley, Calif., who contested in a meet of more than 350 owners of motorized model aircraft. Lower right: Joseph Raspante of Brooklyn, N. Y., has a radio-controlled model plane, which does many of the things a big plane does but through operation of dials on the radio controls. Young Raspante points to intricate "works" Of course, he also has a gasoline engine.

Imposing Array of Scholars For Stanford's Symposium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Fifteen of America's foremost scholars will participate in Stanford's fiftieth anniversary year symposium here, June 16-19, a symposium intended to explore all phases of the world's struggle against barbarism under the title, "The University and the Future of America."

The symposium will follow the University's fiftieth Commencement exercises on June 15 and will precede the dedication of the towering Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace and a formal academic convocation of representatives of nearly 400 colleges and universities on June 20.

List of the Distinguished

Announced by Dr. Robert E. Swain, Chairman of the Stanford Fiftieth Anniversary Commemoration Committee, the list of symposium participants reads like a "who's who?" of scholarly Americans. The list is:

Isaiah Bowman, geographer, student of international relations, and President of Johns Hopkins University, who will discuss conservation and its relation to international affairs under the subject, "The Twelve Houses of Heaven." He is expected to direct specific attention to the geographical groundwork of civilization, the framework of the Western Hemisphere republics and particularly the United States.

Herbert Hoover of Stanford University, thirty-first President of the United States.

Charles F. Kettering of Detroit, Mich., General Manager of the research laboratories and Vice-President of General Motors Corporation, whose subject will be "Industrial Research."

Ernest O. Lawrence, University of California physicist, inventor of the cyclotron or atom-smasher, who was awarded the Nobel prize for his work with this machine. In speaking on "The New Frontiers in the Atom," Dr. Lawrence will describe recent developments in nuclear physics and the attack on the atom by way of the 100,000,000-volt cyclotron.

Universities As "Rock of Ages"

Robert A. Millikan, Director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics and Chairman of the Executive Council, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, who won the Nobel prize in physics in 1923. Dr. Millikan will speak on "Three Great Weaknesses in American Education and Possible Remedies."

Lewis Mumford of Amenia, New York, author and critic, whose topic will be "The Unified Approach to Knowledge and Life," a topic springing from a book he is writing as the third volume in his series on "Modern Civilization."

William F. Ogburn, sociologist, research authority on social trends and professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, who will speak on the University's role as a "Rock of Ages" against the hysterias and pressures of a new age in which the power of the state is greatly expanded, propaganda is more thoroughly utilized, and inventions in the field of communications are more generally effective.

Roscoe Pound, former Dean of the Harvard Law School and professor-at-large at the Harvard Law School, who will speak on "Education and Social Control Through Law."

Dr. Aurelia Reinhard, of Oakland, Calif., President of Mills College, whose topic will be "Women in the Future of American Universities."

Edward L. Thorndike, professor of educational psychology at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, on "Human Resources."

Hubert S. Jennings, Los Angeles, zoologist and physiologist, formerly professor of zoology at John Hopkins University and now at the University of California, Los Angeles campus. He will speak on "Some Aspects of the Biological Basis of Human Behavior."

Dedicate Hoover Library

Edwin P. Hubble, astronomer on the staff of Mt. Wilson (Calif.) Observatory of the Carnegie Institution, Washington. He will draw on astronomy for illustrations of an abstract natural science for his address, "The Role of Science in a Liberal Education."

Edwin F. Gay, economist, first Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business, and member of the research staff of the Huntington Library, Pasadena.

Walter B. Cannon, Cambridge, Mass., George Higginson professor of physiology, Harvard University.

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress and winner of the Pulitzer prize for poetry in 1932.

At the dedication of the Hoover Library, Charles H. Brown of Iowa State College, President of the American Library Association; Charles Seymour, President of Yale University and a historian of eminence; Sidney N. Fay, professor of history at Harvard and a specialist in the World War history, with which the Hoover Library is concerned, will speak, in addition to Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, retiring President of Stanford.

At the formal academic convocation, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California; Jackson E. Reynolds, former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of New York, and Dr. Wilbur will speak.

A concert by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra will conclude the June 20 activities.

Dedication of the Hoover Library will mark the first playing in California of the carillon of bells presented to Mr. Hoover by the Belgian Government. They are the bells from the Belgian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

Michigan Has Unique School For High School Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—No diplomas will be handed to the city managers, engineers, auditors, and other municipal officials who attended graduating exercises in St. Joseph, Mich., April 22. But those exercises will mark a new stage in the movement to professionalize city government, according to Clarence E. Ridley, Executive Director of the International City Managers' Association which is one of the sponsors of the classes.

Up to now most of the so-called "in-service training" of municipal officials has been for large groups of employees requiring special skills. Firemen, police, and finance officers have attended classes to learn more about their particular line of work.

But in Michigan this year the executives who have been the ones to encourage firemen, policemen, and others to go to school have given themselves some special training. Five groups of municipal executives were formed and each group conducts its own course of study. The St. Joseph "graduation," the first to be held marks completion of the course by a class composed of executives of St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, South Haven, and Niles, four cities in the southern part of the State.

Meet Each Week

In this band of students are city managers, finance officers, assessors, city attorneys, a police chief and a member of a city council. Herman G. Crow, Manager of St. Joseph, serves as discussion leader. These officials have been meeting once a week for 17 weeks, traveling to one another's cities for two-hour conferences to discuss what administrators call "overall management problems." That is, they do not concern themselves with techinques of particular lines, as for example how to put out a fire but with those problems of management that come up in all branches of government, such as budgeting, personnel management, and public relations.

Public relations, as these men discuss the subject, is much wider than mere newspaper publicity. Under this head they have taken up such matters as the appearance of municipal buildings and trucks, and attitudes of employees to the public. They tell experiences in getting employee co-operation in this field, how they dealt with the clerk who read a newspaper while the taxpayer at the wicket waited to get attention, how they handled elevator men in the city hall who neglected to polish their shoes.

Successful Courses

Until these groups were formed, top municipal executives never got together to talk shop unless it was at convention, said Mr. Ridley. The International City Managers' Association has been giving correspondence courses for the last six years, and these have been successful. But they did not provide officials with a way to meet and exchange experiences.

The present plan was evolved in Michigan largely through the initiative of James W. Perry, State Director of Public Service Training, said Mr. Ridley who has cooperated on behalf of the International City Managers' Association. Groups were formed in the areas centering in Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Saginaw, and Detroit, as well as in the Southern Michigan area. Over 100 officials have taken part.

All the work has been informal, with round-table discussion. That is why, when St. Joseph "commencement exercises" are held this month, there won't be any diplomas or certificates. It will be just a banquet, with more shop talk, aimed, like all the preceding dissussions, at improving local government.

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N. Y. to Welcome New Citizens May 18

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19—The 270,000 young persons in New York State who come to voting age this year, and its other thousands of naturalized aliens, will have special welcome to citizen status on May 18 by proclamation of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, designating it as "I Am An American Day." The Governor's action accords with that of Congress in making it Citizenship Day.

"It is up to us to welcome these groups to our democracy, to show them its virtues and encourage them to active participation in its processes," the Governor said. 'We must show them also that at times lovers of freedom must be willing to make sacrifices to preserve the freedoms they enjoy.

"I urge upon all State and local officials and all patriotic, civil and educational organizations to join in exercises emphasizing the special significance and pride there is in the statement: 'I am an American.'"

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia last week proclaimed the day one of citizenship observance in New York City.

Long-View Highway Planning Absorbs Most U. S. Legislatures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Sound highway planning is rapidly taking the place of guesswork in road building across the Nation until today the vast American highway network holds out new hope for orderly development of future roads, according to a report by William J. Gottlieb, President of the Automobile Club of New York. Under the stimulus of Federal cooperation, 46 states have highway planning surveys under way, he said, and for the first time states are getting a true picture of traffic trends and highway costs, as well as a factual index to traffic needs now and for many years to come.

Mr. Gottlieb found many state Legislatures looking into the facts about highways and taking legislative action that indicated new appreciation for long-view systematic programs.

"In California a pending resolution would provide for a committee to study highway costs and equitable distribution," he said. "In Wisconsin a joint resolution would create an interim committee to investigate and formulate a road program. In Indiana, a commission would be empowered to make a survey of the highway system."

Advance planning for a strategic network of important roads has been written into a $12,000,000 appropriation request being pressed by Federal agencies for pro-rating to the states and to be matched by them on the existing Federal-aid basis. A purpose of this, Mr. Gottlieb held, was to be ready to include highways in a public works program to make up any economic lag which may result from defense output curtailment.

Houston Soon to Have Nearly 35,000 Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas — Houston will have a "transient population" of approximately 34,900 soldiers by June 15, when it is anticipated the personnel of the Army training camps in the area close to Houston will have been completed.

These camps include Ellington Field, with 3,900; Camp Hulen, 12,500; Camp Wallace, 7,600, and the Regular Army Coast Defense posts of Fort Crockett, Fort Travis and Fort San Jacinto, with 10,900 officers and men.

Texas in its strategic position as a border State will soon have a total of at least 165,000 Regular soldiers, National Guardsmen and Selective Service trainees within its confines by the beginning of summer.

Model Planes in Mass Output, Also Real Engines for Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENDALE, Calif.—Model airplanes—those new rivals to model trains and sailing craft—are under assembly-line production here and elsewhere to satisfy the growing demand of boys (and some girls!) from 6 to 60, for the latest models in their hobby.

Here, the assembly-line method is turning out hundreds of miniature gasoline motors to power the various models. Mel Anderson for instance, has designed a "supercyclone" which has already demonstrated its right to the name, although it is hardly bigger than its designer's fist.

As an indication of the hobby's popularity, more than 350 builders and flyers competed recently in Los Angeles at the ninth annual Pacific Coast Gas Model Association contest. Members of the southern California association, sponsor of the meet, were host to visitors from several states.

So "industrialized" has the model business become that a "mass-production" business has been developed by Reginald Denny, former film star, who agrees that it holds more interest and is just as satisfactory financially as his former screen activity. And he is only one of many model "industrialists" now at work.

As an indication of the wide appeal of the plane models—some of which are radio-controlled for perfect take-offs and three-point landings—one of the leading enthusiasts, who entered a model at the recent Los Angeles meet, was Garra Brant, a United States Marine attached to the Navy Air Station at San Diego, Calif.

Tennessee Folk Turn Pioneers And Make Eroded Lands Bloom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAVERLY, Tenn.—After four years of hard pioneering large portions of the worn-out hill communities of Humphreys County that had wasted in poverty and discouragement for half a century have been rehabilitated.

The climax to the transformation came recently when workmen set poles and strung wires to bring inexpensive TVA electricity to families that often had retired at dark to save candles and oil.

It is estimated there are more than 100 ways in which electricity can be used in the home and on the farm to lift the burden of labor.

Four years ago this backwoods district was peopled by "forgotten men," in the eroded hills three miles from a highway. It was cut through by Hurricane Creek whose freshets had carried away most of the productive soil. The woods had been exploited and burned, pigs were skinny, houses needed repairs, fences were down, and the people were in need. Children walked three miles to school if they went at all.

Today the district has good roads, terraced and fertilized farms, protected groves, good dairy cattle, fat hogs, productive poultry, summer and winter gardens, better barns and happier homes. The community's new civic club has acquired a small canning plant, a registered bull, a feed crusher, a wheat separator and lime spreader. Money is in circulation again and the people are imbued with an achieving spirit.

This happy change is the result of the vision, energy and organizing ability of Herbert Chappell who fired his neighbors with a zeal for better living. Mr. Chappell had worked in a Nashville shoe factory, saving to buy a farm, and finally acquired title to a run-down place on Hurricane Creek. He soon saw he could do nothing without a road so he called his neighbors to meet under a tree and told them they must contribute right of way. One by one they agreed and Mr. Chappell hurried to the county seat to consult the road commission. The road was laid out that afternoon and graders were on the job next morning.

Next Mr. Chappell organized a Civic Club. First, it built a new schoolhouse, with each man contributing his labor. Next they repaired the delapidated church.

Club members set to work, helping each other build terraces and spread fertilizer. They learned about rotation and cover crops, better breeding, poultry raising and the sale of milk to the cheese factory at McEwen. The club's activities attracted the attention of others in neighboring communities and they were advised to organize similar clubs. Soon seven progressive clubs, with a membership of 257 hard working, enthusiastic men, were federated with a governing board to work out mutual problems.

Roosevelt Back to Duties

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19 (AP)—After a honeymoon of only four days, Capt. James Roosevelt, son of the President, leaves by Clipper Plane today for Hawaii, to report for new duties with the Marine Corps. His bride, the former Romelle Schneider, will return to Los Angeles.

Oregon Bills Laws on June 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Two of the most controversial bills, the cigarette tax and the free textbook act, which were presented to and finally passed by Oregon's Forty-first Legislative Assembly, will become laws on June 14—by different routes. The cigarette tax measure was signed and sent to Secretary of State Earl Snell for filing by Gov. Charles A. Sprague, who said he was pleased to sign a bill which would permit the welfare departments to increase payments of old-age assistance in Oregon. The other bill was ignored by the Governor and will become law without his signature.

Both measures, from the moment of their initial presentation before the lawmaking bodies, have been the focal points of much political bickering. The cigarette tax, which is to be two cents per package, will provide, it is estimated, $1,800,000 annually. Of this sum five-sixths must, according to law, be used for payment of old-age pensions. The remaining portion is to be used for the development of vocational education within the State.

The free textbook act provides that textbooks shall now be given to all standard secondary schools within the State, instead of only public schools, as the law now provides. The action to accord parochial schools the privilege of free textbooks at the expense of taxpayers caused a number of heated debates in both houses of the Oregon Legislature, and the bill was finally sent to the Governor by a narrow margin.

Clubrooms in N. Y. For Belgian Seamen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Clubrooms for officers and men of the Belgian merchant marine now helping keep supplies flowing to the British Isles were opened at the Seamen's Church Institute of New York this week. Similar rooms for seamen of Great Britain and the Netherlands were opened at the Institute earlier.

Camille Gutt, Belgian Minister of National Defense, Communications and Finance, who attended the opening ceremonies, said many Belgians had volunteered for service in the British Navy, "where they are distinguishing themselves."

"We are proud of you," he said, turning to Belgian seamen attending the ceremonies. "You are in the fighting line every day. You bear the brunt of the war. You help to carry across the ocean supplies that will ultimately give us victory, and in doing so you are staking your lives just as your brothers in the front lines."

Tank Chaser With Big Cannon

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—A "tank chaser" with a big cannon in its business end was suggested today by an American expert as the most effective single means of coping with Panzer mass attacks such as the current German onslaught on Allied lines in Greece.

Maj. A. C. Wedemeyer, a specialist on antitank defense, declared that a speedy armored vehicle—possibly a captured and converted tank—could be equipped with a powerful cannon and operated with telling effect against opponents' mechanized equipment.

The Nazi Army already has improvised such a weapon, using captured gun carriers and French, Polish, and other tanks for the purpose.

Major Wedemyer predicted that other armies inevitably would be forced to substitute armored, self-propelled chasers for conventional anti-tank guns, which must be towed into position and offer little protection to their crews.

A graduate of the German War College as well as of the United States Army's Command and General Staff School, the major said in the Field Artillery Journal that the chaser appeared destined for a role on land similar to that of destroyers and light cruisers with naval fleets.

Mechanized Wild Flowers Bloom Year Around in Buffalo Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19—Spring brings wild flowers to forest, field, and bog, but wild flowers now bloom the year round in the Buffalo Museum of Science.

Two world-famous collections of man-made plants—the wild flowers and the mushrooms of western New York—are featured in the Hall of Plant Life which the Museum formally has opened. Huge mechanized models, supplemented by other exhibits, complete a well-rounded story of plant growth.

These examples of synthetic nature carry the observer from early spring through summer to late fall and are the result of knowledge and painstaking work of George and Paul Marchand, Museum staff artists.

So lifelike are the finished flowers that witnesses report that one day when one of the Marchands were completing a little cluster of blossoms before the open window of the laboratory, a honeybee endeavored persistently for several minutes to seek out a treasure of nectar in the heart of the model!

Mechanized exhibits which attract the visitors' attention are a three-year-old twig which grows to a four-year-old twig in a few seconds; the model of a tree trunk and roots with flashing lights to indicate the upward and downward movements of its fluids; a root tip cut lengthwise to reveal the work of its specialized cells; a magnified section of a corn leaf to show the action of its pores and a single sell from this leaf disclosing its day and night activities; and the tracing of plant growth from the making of a seed through the pollination of a flower.

The exhibits were installed under the direction of Dr. Carlos E. Cummings, Director of the Museum.

Pittsburgh Stages Mock Blackout

PITTSBURGH, April 19 (AP)—This city of 660,000, the Nation's largest steel-producing center, "blacked out" for five minutes under a mock aerial bombing attack last night, and Army Corps officers reported the defense maneuver, although incomplete, was successful from a military standpoint.

Lieut. William Merill, commanding six planes of the 103rd Observation Squadron which loosed imaginary bombs on the skyscrapers of the downtown business section, said that while lights remained on in some buildings, "it was a good blackout and we wouldn't have known what we hit."

City officials sponsored the voluntary test "to give us some idea of what might happen and be necessary under actual conditions.

Virginia Woolf

LONDON, April 19 (AP)—Virginia Woolf, British novelist, whose remains were recovered yesterday from the River Ouse near her home at Lewes, Sussex, was the wife of the well-known British writer and editor, Leonard Woolf.

Her most notable recent work was the widely read biography of Roger Frye, other works were The Voyage Out, The Common Reader, The Waves, Flush, and Three Guineas. Mrs. Woolf had a distinctly sophisticated touch which made her peculiarly representative of postwar literature.

Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, April 19, 1941

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Both Study The Meaning Of Democracy

As Children Contribute Patriotic Programs to Community Forums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Long Beach, Calif.

Mothers and dads are playing an important role in the building of a deep and lasting loyalty to democracy in the public schools of Long Beach, California. A special effort has been made this current school year to bring the adult population and the school family closer together in the study of democratic principles.

One of the most valuable aids in awakening the entire community to a realization of the responsibilities of American citizenship has been American community forums meeting regularly in various sections of the city. Pupil programs designed to develop a greater appreciation of the struggles and costs by which American democracy has been achieved are presented periodically before these forum meetings.

The "Spirit of 1776 and the Spirit of 1941" was used as a theme for one patriotic pageant presented for a forum group. Preceding the presentation of the pageant the pupils of the schools spent many weeks in reading about and discussing historical events that were to be depicted in the play. Such questions as these were used as bases for elementary-school study: What is Democracy? What are the responsibilities of citizens living in a democracy? The same questions were in turn discussed by the forum members as a feature of their weekly meetings.

Thousands of parents have witnessed patriotic tableaux presented by elementary school pupils who are being introduced to a clear understanding of American democracy. One skit was developed around the dramatic moment of history in which the Flag makes its appearance as the symbol of freedom and democracy. Another was a re-enactment of the signing of the Declaration of Independence as an epoch-making event in the heralding of "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness," as inalienable rights of all Americans. Each of the tableaux stressed positive understanding and appreciation of democracy, and eschewed appeals of blind and thoughtless allegiance to American ideals.

In many other ways the study of democracy in the schools is being brought to the attention of the adult population of Long Beach. When a gifted little girl in the fifth grade composed an original patriotic song entitled "Land That Is Free," she was encouraged to share it with a number of adult groups in the community. Out of the experience came a greater love of country for the pupil. Officers of the adult groups reported that the patriotic zeal of the little girl was a definite stimulus to the democratic spirit of their organizations.

One school invited leaders of the American Legion to see for themselves what was being done to pass along the heritage of American democracy. A typical scene on this occasion was a group of first graders demonstrating the salute to the Flag. As a result of this experience the leaders of the Legion saw first hand that the public schools are keeping alive the expression of patriotism so cherished by the veterans of the World War.

Another local school has organized a Flag Drill Team. A study of the meaning of the Flag, the correct manner of saluting when giving the pledge to the Flag, and rules governing the display of the Flag are all a part of this extra-curricular activity. Numerous public appearances have been made by this enthusiastic group of young Americans.

Many similar programs have been presented to acquaint community residents with the patriotic program in the schools. It has not only resulted in a better appreciation of the work of the schools but has provided a definite stimulus to timely consideration of the rights and responsibilities of citizens in a democracy. Uppermost in the program has been an effort to build a deep and lasting loyalty to democracy by holding before youth the challenging vision of an unfinished task—the building in these United States of a society "with liberty and justice for all"!

H. F.

Young Americans in Long Beach, Calif., elementary schools have been active this year in emphasizing the principles upon which democracy in the United States is established. Contributing to meetings of the local community forums has been part of this activity, their programs growing out of study and dramatization in the classrooms. (1) Members of the Flag Team go out to practice their drills. (2) A moment in the Betsy Ross Scene, as pupils act it for a Forum meeting. (3) This, of course, is their version of the "Spirit of '76," also part of one of their Forum programs. They paired it, however, with a "Spirit of '41," which depicted three pupils marching along in unity, representing Education, Business, and Industry. (4) A tableau of "Signing the Declaration of Independence."

Little Thea of the Netherlands And the Grade V Flag Salute

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Miss Norris, Grade V." The neatly printed card on the outside of the door said only that, but when the children said "Miss Norris's room," they did it with a special inflection. For Miss Norris was the best-loved teacher in the Huntley School, and her room radiated happiness from the sunshine streaming through the curtains, the geraniums nodding in the window-boxes, to the happy, absorbed faces of the children busy with their work.

Miss Norris always began the day with a Flag Salute. Each morning she would look out over the rows of children and choose a boy or girl to come to the front, get the big flag from the closet and hold it proudly before the children. It was an honor coveted by the children to be so chosen.

Quite recently a new little girl had come into Miss Norris's room, a round-faced, red-cheeked, blue-eyed little girl with thick flaxen braids over her square shoulders. Miss Norris was not surprised when the little girl gave her name as Thea de Leeuw, for she was as Dutch as a Haarlem tulip. She spoke English shyly with an accent which at first made the other children smile. But Thea would flash back a good-natured smile and go on asking what words meant. Miss Norris visited Thea's modest little home and learned many things about her family. They had escaped from Rotterdam just before the Nazi invasion, leaving their lovely big home to be taken over by German officers, leaving too a long-established business, old friends, grandparents, uncles and aunts. After a year in England they had finally reached the United States. Now Mr. de Leeuw was making a valiant struggle to get a new start in life.

With the amazing quickness of children, Thea adapted herself to American ways and manners. She picked up school slang and took particular delight in saying, "O. K., Miss Norris," when called on for a recitation. She learned all the songs and entered into the games with zest.

But it was the Flag Salute that thrilled her most. Miss Norris watched her fascinated as she stood up straight, shoulders thrown back, blue eyes shining, her lips struggling with the long words:

"I pledge all-egiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation—in-di-visible, with liberty and justice for all."

In the Huntley School most of the children were Americans of several generations' standing. They recited the Flag Salute as part of the School day's program and thought no more about it. But to Thea the ritual meant something deeper. "Liberty," "justice,"—big words, but she had some understanding of them quite apart from her growing knowledge of English. One morning when Miss Norris looked over the row of expectant faces she suddenly saw a look of almost unbearable longing in Thea's eyes.

"Thea, will you please present the flag this morning?" she asked.

The child blinked her eyes and two tears stole down her cheeks She brushed them fiercely away as she strode to the front of the room. She took the flag from its place with reverent hands, held it high as she faced the roomful of children. Then quite unexpectedly she began to speak in a voice rough with feeling.

"You should salut like it means someding," she said. "I guess to me it means a tousand times more to me as to you, O. K. Flag Salute!"

The children were electrified by Thea's voice and manner. They spoke the familiar words with a warmth and earnestness they had never shown before. Miss Norris's strong, clear voice led them through, but there was a light, little lump stuck in her throat and she saw Thea's yellow braids through a sort of mist in her eyes. There was a new little American girl in Grade V, a little girl who had learned the real meaning of the Flag Salute.

Home and School Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Education Page cannot pretend to keep the reader in touch with the many fine textbooks published. Of general interest, however, is an anthology, "Short Stories for Study," done by Raymond Short and Richard B. Sewall, both of the department of English of Yale University (Henry Holt and Co., New York, $1.40). Among the stories selected as worthy of serious study are: Hardy's The Three Strangers; Katherine Mansfield's A Dill Pickle; Mann's Mario and the Magician; Conrad's Heart of Darkness; Yeats's Red Hanrahan, and two of Ernest Hemingway's.

* * *

Almost a "must" for the summer camp library is the new "Nature Games Book" by Elmo N. Stevenson, published by Greenberg, 67 West 44th St., New York, $2.50. Subtitled "The Play Way of Teaching Nature Study," it is chock full of nature games for indoors and out, classified by subject (birds, animals, trees, leaves, stars, etc.), and by age level. In the back of the book the material is classified further under such headings as: Games for the campfire, games for the hike, games for the party. Here are 208 pages decidedly useful for camp, summer cottage, or any organized group of youngsters with a leader. The author is professor of science education at Oregon State College.

M. J. T.

Pioneering

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The schoolhouse I am teaching in is nearly one hundred years old. The grandmothers and great grandmothers of the neighborhood went to school here.

Of course the logs have been covered with board walls, and the floor, they tell me, is three-deep. The sills, I believe, have had to be renewed because of the tramp of a good many little feet.

This morning when I was reading a pioneer story from my school magazine, the children could readily visualize what those days meant.

M. D.

Easy English Correction

A typographical error in Part 3 of the Final Test, Lesson 51, published Saturday, April 5, is puzzling many of you—and no wonder! The sentence, Number 14 under Pronouns, is: He is a professor (who, whom) the pupils respect. The answer refers to Lesson 22, Dec. 24, and should of course be NOT who, as incorrectly printed in our answer list, but WHOM. He is a professor WHOM the pupils respect. Whom is a relative pronoun introducing the clause and in the objective case, object of the verb respect, (pupils respect whom). — Education Editor.

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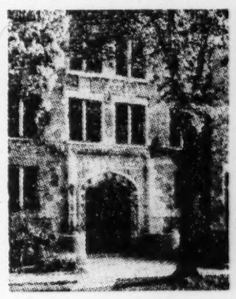

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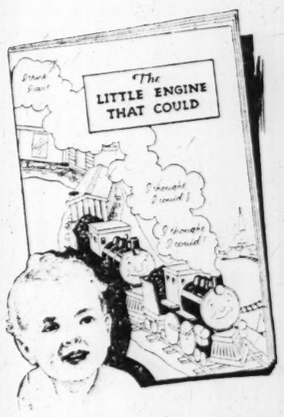

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The Home Forum

Country Road

SHE MUST HAVE BEEN eight or nine, her hair was done in two braids, and she was riding a Shetland pony. But the thing I noticed first of all was her proud smile. The pup startled the pony with senseless barking; but, after a little clatter down the road, she brought it back.

"This was a circus pony," she said.

The proud smile was there again. Behind it were men and women in pink tights with spangles, clowns and calliopes and a brass band, elephants, and lions rampant in gilded cages.

She got down, in new and unaccustomed stiff boots, and tied the pony, advancing a little hesitantly toward the pup. I had already noticed that it, not I, was the attraction.

"Would it hurt anyone?" she asked, impersonally.

"It's just a pup."

"What's its name?"

"Anzella."

"Oh!—almost like mine!"

"What is yours?"

"Francella."

"Well, that's a pretty name, too," I said.

She managed to touch the dog's head, finally, and that satisfied her. She untied the pony, mounted, and jogged up the road with a little elfin clatter of hoofs, her pigtails jiggling behind her delightedly.

* * *

His big truck had been there several times before, the roomy interior spilling over with fresh vegetables and fruits, the walls lined with canned things and boxes. I said: "Good morning."

"Come in," he called. "Come in and have a look! It's free!"

"Well," I said, mounting the steps, "I've never seen the inside of it before."

Everything about him was free. A wide smile in a ruddy face under snow-white hair. A portly figure in an old sweater, with large red hands. He had, he told me, about forty customers. Only rich ones.

"But I give 'em the best," he said. "Up at midnight and a twenty-five mile drive to the market for the vegetables. If I don't get there early, they're all picked over and my people wouldn't have that. Always the best. Of course, I don't always have what they want. But most of them are pretty good about waiting a day or two for me to get it if I don't happen to carry it. You can't carry a whole grocery store, you know."

"I don't know," I said. "It's a large truck."

"Yep," he said, pleased, "it's a maverick. Know what that is?"

"I was born in Texas," I said.

"Well, then, you sure know all right. Born there myself. Little town on the Red River. Never been back, though. Guess I wouldn't know the place. Got a farm out here in California about forty years ago and stayed on. Don't work it much any more, because I have to get up too early. But, if I didn't get up, who would? Not the young fellows. They need their sleep!"

He was still chuckling as I went on.

* * *

The sun of Italy was in his dark face, the dark handsome eyes, but the voice was unmistakably Chicago's own. He must have been about sixteen.

"Say, Doc," he said. "Does Don Ameche live around here?"

I hesitated, but the eyes were too much for me. They had fifteen hundred or two thousand miles of travel in them, by bus or freight train, and their hope was of an unquenchable sort.

"Over there."

"Say, Doc—could I see him, maybe, if I waited?"

"You mean here?"

"Yeah—by the gate. I wouldn't bother him. I just wanta look. I'd like to see him if I can—you know, see him really."

"Do you know him?"

"Me? Naw. But he knew my aunt and uncle in Kenosha. Before he was a big shot."

Mischief was too strong for me.

"Why don't you ring the bell?"

"You mean—ring the bell?"

"The one on the post. Someone will answer. The cook, probably; maybe a maid. Tell her who you are and say you'd like to see Mr. Ameche. Tell her he knows your uncle and aunt."

"Oh, Doc—say!"

"Go on, ring it."

At first, I didn't think he would. He seemed almost overcome at the thought. But, as I went slowly on down the road, I heard the voice over the electric loudspeaker at the gate, and turned to encourage him.

"YES?" the voice said.

He looked after me imploringly. "Say, Doc—" he called. But I pretended not to hear him and turned and went on. I couldn't hear what he said. When I came back from picking up my morning mail, he was gone. Inside to see his hero. Or on his way, wherever that was. Somewhere into the sun, I thought. He belongs to it.

* * *

The fat white horses stand, as if suspended from their ropes, in a circle around under the spreading shade of a large oak on the big estate. Off a little way, the trainer stands with a long rope in his hand to which one of them is always attached. The circle they make as he exercises them is darker than the earth around it, whipped by their flying hoofs. They remain fat; but in contrast to them he is lean as a rawhide riata, his leather face eloquent of what wind and sun have done to it.

Over a period of time, we have picked up a speaking acquaintance, but not what you would call a loquacious one.

"Not Arabs?" I began it, several months ago, pointing to the horses.

"Nope, just Palominos," he said.

* * *

That was as far as it went then. I would see him exercising the horses, but he was too far away to speak to, inside the high wire fence. I began to think, after a while, that he had been warned by the horses' owner not to speak to passing walkers. Inside the big estate, maids and laundresses and chauffeurs and gardeners could always be seen busy about their various tasks; but none of them ever looked up as I passed. He was different. He was the trainer.

Then one day he was by the fence.

"Arabs only come in four or five colors," he picked up our conversation where it had ended several weeks before. "They're never white unless they've got old and turned gray first. They're mostly chestnut or gray—dark dapple."

* * *

That was all. But I felt at once that we were old acquaintances. Sometimes now I come along as he goes by on one of the Palominos. He wears a wide cowboy hat with a low crown, and Texas boots. He has a short mackinaw shirt which sets off his stiff figure when he is in the saddle.

The Palominos' plumed tails sway from side to side as they disappear before me up the road. I can hear the jingle of his spurs for quite a while. He never runs the horses on the pavement. For the present, our conversations are limited.

"Good morning," he says as he passes. "Sk! Sk!—get on there, boy!" he says.

"Good morning," I answer him.

The side of the road has a little track where he walks and trots the horses off toward the lake. But nearly everyone around here rides as if he or she learned to ride in a school or on a bridle path. That is why he is different. There is that in his straight form, his long stirrup, and the easy way he seems to be one with the Palomino, which tells me that he must have learned his horsemanship somewhere where the grass is high and white-faced cattle dawdle along a mesa. Someday, maybe, he'll tell me.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

White Lilac

Now the frost has pinched the sky,
And spears of rain begin to fly
That freeze to white and spill as snow
In little fistfuls, and the wings
Of snow have cut away the spring.
Just a pinch of powdered stuff,
An inch, perhaps, is quite enough
To warn off April so the green
Of lilacs will remain unseen.
And desperate as I can be
To pull the lilacs over me,
And swift as I can be to lose
Patience, and the spring so close,
Still the eye cannot deceive
Itself, however the heart grieve,
And there's the lilac white and proud
In the confetti of a cloud.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

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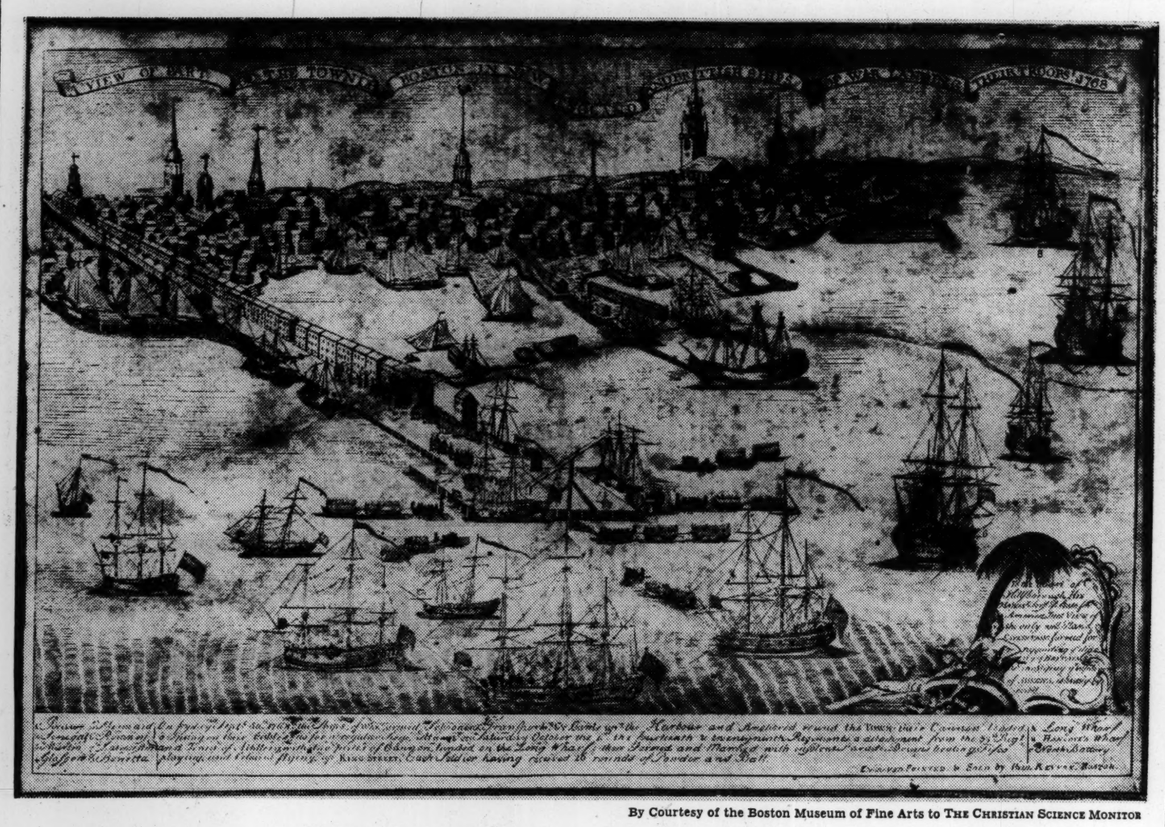

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"VIEW OF BOSTON HARBOR": *An Engraving by Paul Revere*

Those Bells of Delft

THIS BELFRY OF DELFT is a thing by itself in Europe, and all these truths can be said of it by a man who sees it for the first time: first, that its enormous height is drawn up, as it were, and enhanced by every chance stroke that the instinct of its slow builders hit upon; for these men of the flats love the contrast of such pinnacles, and they have made in the labour of about a thousand years a landscape of their own by building, just as they have made by ceaseless labour a rich pasture and home out of those solitary marshes of the delta.

Secondly, that height is enhanced by something which you will not see, save in the low countries between the hills of Ardennes and the yellow sea—I mean brick Gothic; for the Gothic which you and I know is built up of stone, and, even so, produces every effect of depth and distance; but the Gothic of the Netherlands is often built curiously of bricks, and the bricks are so thin that it needs a whole host of them in an infinity of fine lines to cover a hundred feet of wall. They fill the blank spaces with their repeated detail. . . . Above all, they lead the eye up and up, making a comparison and measure of their tiny bands until the domination of a buttress or a tower is exaggerated to the enormous. Now the belfry of Delft, though all the upper part is of stone, yet stands on a great pedestal (as it were) of brick. . . .

Thirdly, the very structure of the thing is bells. Here the bells are more than the soul of a Christian spire; they are its body too, its whole self. An army of them fills up all the space between the delicate supports and framework of the upper part. . . . There is here the prodigality of Brabant and Hainaut and the Batavian blood, a generosity and a productivity in bells without stint, the man who designed it saying: "Since we are to have bells, let us have bells: not measured out, calculated, expensive, and prudent bells, but careless bells, self-answering multitudinous bells; bells without fear, bells excessive and bells innumerable; bells worthy of the ecstasies that are best thrown out and published in the clashing of bells. For bells are single, like real pleasures, and we will combine such a great number that they shall be like the happy and complex life of a man. In a word, let us be noble and scatter our bells and reap a harvest till our town is famous for its bells." . . .

Round that tower and that voice the town hangs industrious and subdued—a family. Its waters, its intimate canals, its boats for travel, and its slight plashing of bows in the place of wheels, entered the spirit of the traveller and gave him for one long day the Right of Burgess.—From "Hills and the Sea," by HILAIRE BELLOC. (New York: Dutton.)

The Resourceful Yankee

NEW ENGLAND is coming back through research, through finding new uses for things and through developing new products. When the Yankee found some of his textiles missing, either by migration or demise, he decided that he just had to get something to take their place. That is why New England today is such an astonishing example of diversification of industry. New factories can be built when there are new products to be made, and New England ingenuity has found ways to make them.

To a true Yankee, research is just as natural as having turkey on the last Thursday of November and drinking cider in the fall.

It fits into his general scheme of living, his inquiring mind, his acceptance of the challenge of things that grow onery and want to turn against him and his innate ability to tinker. All these are perfect complements to scientific research training, as it is being practiced today in the laboratories of three hundred large New England companies and in thirteen colleges and universities. —From "New England Comes Back," by LAWRENCE DAME. (New York: Random House.)

PAUL REVERE'S DEEDS of patriotism, including his celebrated "midnight ride," have tended to overshadow his many other activities. These included silversmithing, iron casting, printing, and engraving.

His many engravings, of which original impressions like this are quite rare, show a skill unusual enough at the time to bring him more orders than he could easily fill. Specializing in portraits, caricatures, bookplates, psalm-tunes, billheads, views, and scenes of contemporary events, Revere has left a group of engravings of great historical value. As works of art, they are of less consequence, although the craftsmanship displayed is always sound.

This view of Boston, commemorating the landing of the British troops on September 30, 1768, shows the wharves from the waterfront, with ships in port and boats and transports landing troops.

The engraving has been hand-colored by Christian Remick, a water-colorist, sailor, and master mariner, who was a contemporary of Revere's and frequently colored his prints. An advertisement for this engraving and for Remick's work, in language characteristic of the times, appeared in the Boston Gazette for October 16, 1769, as follows: "Christian Remick, lately from Spain, Begs Leave to inform the Public, That he performs all sorts of Drawing in Water Colours, such as Sea Pieces, Perspective Views, Geographical Plans of Harbours, Sea-Coasts, etc.—Also, Colours Pictures to the Life, and Draws Coats of Arms at the most reasonable Rates. —Specimens of his Performances, particularly an accurate view of the Blockade of Boston, with the landing of the British Troops on the first of October, 1768, may be seen at the Golden-Ball and the Bunch of Grapes Tavern. . . ."

H. H. A.

"Leaning on the sustaining infinite"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SCRIPTURAL STATEMENT that God is the creator of the spiritual universe, and that man is made in His image and likeness, must be taken literally. An understanding of the spiritual fact that God, eternal Mind, in all His perfection, is omnipresent and forever expressed in the real nature of man, provides the one positive basis from which to work out salvation from the fear of evil as being real and powerful.

Perhaps no words are fraught with greater comfort to seekers after Truth than the opening sentence in the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, where Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." Childlike acceptance of this statement and of all that it implies, namely, that God is ever with us, opening the way for us and leading us tenderly forward, will establish the confidence, quietness, and love necessary for the healing of human ills.

That we need salvation from the belief that man is material is obvious. As we enter upon the all-important task of proving the nature of the real man, we discover that the false sense of material selfhood must be relinquished if we would find our true being. We discover that we must give up mistaken outlining and judging; that we must discard thoughts of self-love, self-righteousness, self-pity. In short, we must perceive that man is wholly spiritual, the reflection or expression of God. Such understanding is entirely possible of attainment, in accordance with Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 261 of Science and Health, "Fixing your gaze on the realities supernal, you will rise to the spiritual consciousness of being, even as the bird which has burst from the egg and preens its wings for a skyward flight." The only goal worth striving for is a clearer vision of "the realities supernal."

It is not always easy, this exchange of material beliefs for increased spiritual understanding, this replacement of fear with childlike trust in God, yet day-by-day persistence in the work brings progress and increasing assurance of the nearness and protection of Love divine. When we hold to God in our thinking, instead of dwelling upon human difficulties, the mists of doubt and despair begin to dissolve. But our reliance upon eternal Mind must be unflinching. We cannot reach out for God's help with one hand, and lean on some fancied material support with the other. We are not truly trusting God when we glance furtively at the material evidences to see if He is doing His work properly, to discover if the menacing shadow is still pursuing us. We must become more and more certain of God's tender love, love which never changes or lessens. We must realize that whatever we have been fearing is unreal and powerless, because it is not of God. In Acts (2:21) is found the promise, "It shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved." That promise stands.

The inexhaustible resources of infinite intelligence, Mind, are equal to every emergency, and when we prayerfully reach out for them our needs are met. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 6:8), "Your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him." One who to human sense was facing what was termed a nervous collapse realized with dismay that she was also facing loss of employment and income as well. A Christian Science practitioner was appealed to for help. During the ensuing period of recovery, the one in need clung to the truth that since she was in reality the child of God, no loss of health or supply could possibly touch her. As she worked persistently from this basis of spiritual reality, she found that her financial needs were being met. The so-called nervous collapse began to fade from her thought as she realized that nothing in God's universe collapses. Eventually she received healing of the false sense of poverty and disease.

Once we reach the point of understanding that we cannot lose anything which God gives us, or possess anything not of His bestowal, we begin to prove the nothingness of error. In this mental transformation, we see that the kingdom of God, at hand here and now, has never been touched by any sense of evil. Only our own mental outlook has been changed, and we are beginning to realize the truth that "there is no power apart from God" (Science and Health, p. 228). We are bringing into right focus the grandeur and loveliness of all that God has created; we are finding "the secret place of the most High."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Acacia Tree

The way with me is
When the wet wind blows
The spiced sweet scent of acacia flowers,
To look up to the evergreen tree
And discover clustered there
Bright yellow balls
Snow soft and small
Drifting to the branch tips,
Drooping the acacia tree
Down to me.

ETHEL WILSON

„Op het schragend oneindige betrouwen"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DE VERKLARING IN DEN BIJBEL, dat God de schepper is van het geestelijk heelal en dat de mensch gemaakt is naar Gods beeld en gelijkenis, moet letterlijk worden opgevat. Het begrijpen van het geestelijk feit, dat God, het eeuwig Gemoed, in al Zijn volmaaktheid alomtegenwoordig is en voorimmer tot uitdrukking komt in den werkelijken aard van den mensch, vormt de eenige positieve basis, waarop de mensch zijn bevrijding kan uitwerken van de vrees, dat het kwaad werkelijk en machtig zou zijn.

Zoekers naar Waarheid zullen niet licht woorden vinden, waarvan meer bemoediging uitgaat dan van den eersten zin uit de Voorrede van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift], het leerboek van de Christelijke Wetenschap, waar Mary Baker Eddy schrijft (blz. vii): „Voor hen, die op het schragend oneindige betrouwen, is het heden rijk aan zegeningen." Een kinderlijk aanvaarden van deze verklaring en van al wat zij inhoudt, namelijk dat God altijd met ons is, ons den weg opent en ons teederlijk voorwaarts leidt, zal het vertrouwen, de gerustheid en de liefde schenken, die noodig zijn om het lijden van het menschdom te genezen.

Hoezeer wij bevrijding noodig hebben van het geloof, dat de mensch stoffelijk zou zijn, is maar al te duidelijk. Wanneer wij de uiterst belangrijke taak opvatten, den aard van den werkelijken mensch te bewijzen, ontdekken wij, dat de valsche zin van een stoffelijke zelfheid moet worden losgelaten, zoo wij ons ware zijn willen vinden. Wij ontdekken, dat wij verkeerd plannen-maken en veroordeelen moeten opgeven en dat wij alle gedachten van eigenliefde, eigengerechtigheid en zelfbeklag moeten afleggen. Kortom, wij moeten gaan zien, dat de mensch algeheel geestelijk is—de weerspiegeling en uitdrukking van God. Het is inderdaad mogelijk zulk een begrijpen te verkrijgen, volgens Mrs. Eddy's verklaring op blz. 261 van *Science and Health:* „Den blik gevestigd houdend op de bovenaardsche werkelijkheden, zult gij opstijgen tot de geestelijke bewustheid van het zijn, zooals een vogel, die uit het ei is gekomen, zijn vleugels gladstrijkt en hemelwaarts vliegt". Het eenige doel, ons streven waard, is een helderder visie te verkrijgen van „de bovenaardsche werkelijkheden."

Dit verwisselen van stoffelijke geloofwijzen voor toenemend geestelijk begrijpen, dit vervangen van vrees door een kinderlijk vertrouwen in God, valt niet altijd gemakkelijk, doch dag aan dag in dit werk te volharden, voert tot groei en toenemende verzekerdheid van de nabijheid en bescherming van goddelijke Liefde. Wanneer wij in ons denken aan God vasthouden, in plaats van bij de menschelijke moeilijkheden te verwijlen, beginnen de nevelen van twijfel en wanhoop op te trekken. Onverschrokken moeten wij echter op het eeuwig Gemoed blijven vertrouwen. Wij kunnen niet de eene hand naar Gods hulp uitstrekken en met de andere op 't een of ander vermeende stoffelijk hulpmiddel steunen. Wij vertrouwen niet waarlijk op God wanneer wij steelsgewijze naar de stoffelijke oogenschijnlijkheid zien om na te gaan of Hij Zijn werk goed doet en of de dreigende schaduw ons nog achtervolgt. Wij moeten steeds zekerder worden van Gods teedere liefde, een liefde, die nooit verandert of vermindert. Wij moeten gaan beseffen, dat hetgeen wij gevreesd hebben, onwerkelijk en machteloos is, omdat het niet van God komt. In de Handelingen (2:21) vinden wij de belofte: „En het zal zijn dat een iegelijk, die den naam des Heeren zal aanroepen, zalig zal worden." Die belofte is nog steeds van kracht.

De onuitputtelijke hulpbronnen van Gemoed, de oneindige intelligentie, zijn toereikend voor iedere moeilijkheid, en wanneer wij biddend onze handen er naar uitstrekken, wordt in onze nooden voorzien. Christus Jezus heeft gezegd (Matth. 6:8): „Uw Vader weet wat gij van noode hebt, eer gij Hem bidt." Iemand, bij wie volgens menschelijk begrip een aanval van zenuw-uitputting dreigde, bemerkte tot haar ontsteltenis, dat zij tevens kwam te staan voor het verlies van haar werk en inkomen. Zij vroeg een genezer in de Christelijke Wetenschap om hulp. Gedurende den hierop volgenden tijd van herstel hield de zieke vast aan de waarheid, dat zij geen verlies van gezondheid of voorziening kon lijden, daar zij in werkelijkheid Gods kind was. Toen zij volhardend vanuit deze basis van de geestelijke werkelijkheid werkte, bevond zij, dat in haar financieele behoeften werd voorzien. De zoogenaamde zenuw-uitputting begon uit haar gedachten te vervagen, toen zij ging beseffen, dat er niets in Gods heelal is, dat uitgeput raakt. Ten slotte vond zij genezing van het verkeerde begrip van gebrek en van ziekte.

Wanneer wij eenmaal gaan begrijpen, dat wij niets kunnen verliezen wat God ons geeft, en niets kunnen bezitten, wat niet van Hem komt, beginnen wij de nietsheid van dwaling te bewijzen. In deze gedachtelijke hervorming zien wij, dat het koninkrijk Gods, dat hier en nu is, nooit door eenigen zin van het kwade werd aangeraakt. Alleen onze eigen wijze van denken is veranderd en wij beginnen de waarheid te beseffen, dat „Er is geen macht buiten God" (*Science and Health*, blz. 228). Wij brengen de heerlijkheid en lieflijkheid van alles wat God heeft geschapen in ons gezichtsveld, wij gaan „de schuilplaats des Allerhoogsten" vinden.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S.A.

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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
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Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1941

Lexington Once More Celebrates Its Day of Days for Patriots

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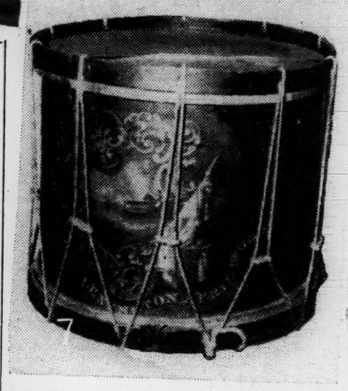

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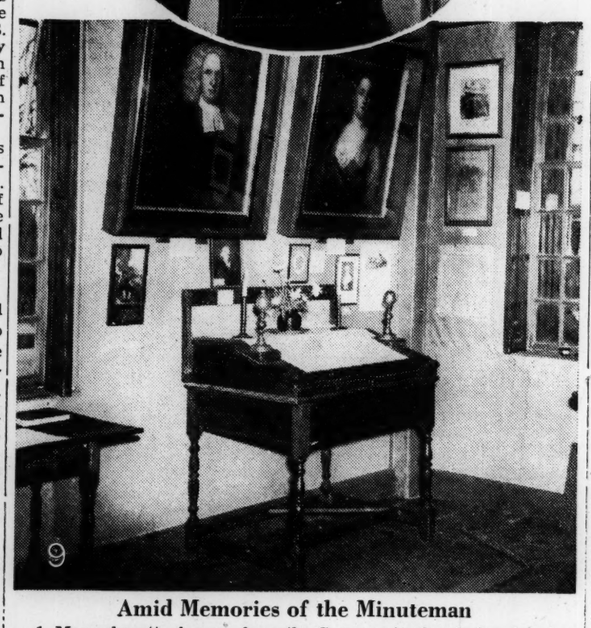

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Amid Memories of the Minuteman

1. Massachusetts Avenue from the Common in the closing decades of the nineteenth century. 2. Getting in the hay on the Common about 75 years ago. On the back of the old print there is written, "The black house without blinds was standing on April 19, 1775." The picture was taken by Bowen Harrington, a descendant of the Minutemen, who lived in one of the houses back of the Common. 3. The Hancock-Clarke house, refuge of John Hancock and Samuel Adams on the eighteenth of April, 1775. 4. Lexington today taken from approximately the same spot as in the first photograph. 5. Miss Ruth Mulliken beside the grandfather clock made by Nathaniel Mulliken before the American Revolution. 6. The Common as it was before the erection of the statue of the Minuteman. 7. The drum which called the Minutemen to arms. 8. Compelled to flee before the British, Hancock and Adams secreted valuable papers in spaces between the drawers of this Jacobean cabinet. 9. A corner in the Hancock-Clarke house where the Rev. Jonas Clarke wrote his sermons. Above the desk hang the portraits of the Rev. John and Mrs. Hancock, first owners of the Hancock-Clarke house.

Fruit Blooms Had Come That Day in 1775

By Don McCammond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Along Lexington's highways, along its old roads and lanes where memories of centuries keep silent sentinel, where the bars in the pasture fence, the boulders on the pasture's face, have made history, something stirred this week.

There was a familiarity in the surroundings. In just such a week as this the seed of democracy had sprouted. The resemblance to a past event was in the blades of grass, in the green shoots pushing through the plowed earth, in the call of the robins. Even the clouds plying their one-way traffic seemed to have passed that way before. A historian's words pictured a peaceful countryside's last few days before the birth of a nation:

". . . . Spring was early. Robins had come in February. The fruit trees were now in bloom, winter grain was several inches out of ground, and the countryside was tinted with the pale green of young foliage . . . orchards were powdered with apple blossoms."

This was Tuesday, the 18th of April, 1775. But it might have been almost any day during this past week. For nature apparently was preparing a rare scene, a near perfect setting for Lexington's celebration of 166 years of building, molding, and creation. Today Lexington mingles its past with the present, brings its memories up-to-date.

School Child Knows the Story

Any school child can tell the story of what happened on the eve of April 19, 1775, the rides to alarm a sleeping people, the sturdy defense of individual rights at Lexington and Concord the following day, the hasty retreat of the invading forces. Probably he can tell, too, the importance of Revere, Dawes, Prescott, Hancock, Adams. Possibly, he can recognize such names as Munroe, Clark, Harrington, Muzzey, Diamond, Fiske, Brown, Mulliken, and others.

These names Lexington remembers today. Their steps and words are marked on tablets, in books, from the East Village to the Manor. Their descendants, their tools for living, still live in the birthplace of American liberty.

In the Mulliken home is the old grandfather clock made by Nathaniel Mulliken, whose workshop burned down on the 19th. Still in good working order, the old clock has ticked away the days of a nation's years.

A Mulliken was accountable for Samuel Prescott being on hand to help Revere and Dawes on the famous "night before," and might be considered indirectly responsible for the alarm reaching Concord. Prescott had been spending the evening with his sweetheart, Miss Mulliken. It was after 12 o'clock when he said good-night, and started for his Concord home, riding, as one writer puts it, "straight into history." Overtaking Dawes and Revere, he was told of the patrol of British officers in the vicinity to prevent word of the coming visit of the regulars from reaching the Minutemen. Better known in the community, Dr. Prescott accompanied Dawes to the Bull Tavern near the Lexington-Lincoln line. There he found another young Minuteman, Nathaniel Baker, taking his leave from an errand similar to the one that had occupied the young Concord doctor. Baker awakened the Lincoln Minutemen.

A Prescott Carried On

It was a short distance beyond this point that Revere was captured by the British patrol. Dawes escaped back down the road. But Prescott carried the alarm to Concord by escaping down a gully past the British soldiers.

Meanwhile, Sergeant Munroe of the Minutemen, whose home today is one of the Town's museums, posted a guard around the parsonage of the Rev. Jonas Clarke where John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Mrs. Thomas Hancock, John's aunt, and Dorothy Quincy, his fiancee, were staying. Howard Munroe, a descendant of the Minutemen's alert sergeant, is a farmer on Lowell Street, Lexington.

It usually comes as a surprise to learn that the Clarke parsonage, now known as the Hancock-Clarke house, was built by the Rev. John Hancock, grandfather of the young revolutionist whose memory is so closely associated with Boston. At this house, on a site just across the street from where it now stands and facing the Common, the future Governor of Massachusetts did part of his growing up. The house was rented for decades after the Battle, finally coming into the hands of the Lexington Historical Society for $150.

Portraits of the Rev. Mr. Hancock and his wife, painted by the colonial artist Smibert, hang above the desk where Jonas Clarke wrote his sermons.

Clarke it was who tersely described in 23 words the fight in which he took part. His entry into the diary he kept from 1755 to 1805, telling of the marriages, births, passing, visits and affairs of his parishioners is:

Terse Diary Entry

"Regulars fired upon our men in Lexington, killed 10 of this Town and 30 of other places and wounded many, burnt houses, etc." A few weeks earlier he had written opposite April 2: "Cloudy, raw. News from England to enforce the Acts."

Parson Clarke left the objective interpretation to the Salem Gazette, appearing six days after the battle with the head, "Bloody Butchery by the British Troops, or the Runaway Fight of the Regulars." William Russell, editor of the Gazette, described the battle as the event "on which perhaps may depend the future Freedom and Greatness of the Commonwealth of America."

In the fireproof ell built on the Hancock-Clarke House by the Historical Society are many of the treasures connected with the battle. Here is William Diamond's drum on which he beat the call to arms for the Minutemen; pistols belonging to Major Pitcairn, leader of the Regulars; Amos Doolittle prints, the Burr Church collection of photographs and plates showing Lexington life in the past 166 years.

That Jacobean Cabinet

In the room in which Hancock and Adams slept the night of April 18 is the Jacobean cabinet where the two men hid valuable papers when compelled to flee before the advance of the British.

Muzzey was a well-known name in the Lexington of 1775. An old map shows four Muzzy homes in the town. Descendants of the family still live in Lexington. Miss Helen Muzzey is librarian in the Lexington library; Prof. David S. Muzzey, historian, is on the faculty of Columbia University. Joseph Fiske, another descendant of Minutemen, has a repair shop in the center of the Town his ancestors defended.

At the edge of the Common is the Harrington home, now occupied by Miss May Harrington. From this house, the wife of one of the Minutemen watched the battle until her fatally wounded husband dragged himself to the doorstep and passed on.

Taverns Still Stand

Taverns in those days devoted only part of their establishment to refreshments Their rooms were the hostelry for tired travelers. Nearly every town of any size had several and Lexington kept up with the time. In addition to the Munroe and Bull Taverns already mentioned, there were the Buckman and Raymond. The Raymond Tavern is now a private residence, but the Buckman opposite the Common is open to the public.

All these things, Lexington recaptures today. Mingling past with present, the Town begins once more the annual visits to their monuments. Its collections of Colonial memorabilia has spread. Part of it has gone to Harvard, part to Yale, some is housed by the University of Wisconsin. Enough is still in the Town, however, to make it one of the greatest storehouses of Revolutionary fact and legend.

Oddly enough, in today's celebration the Town will include plans for sending a mobile kitchen to the people who were once their foe. A rolling kitchen has already been subscribed and will be sent overseas soon to aid the British.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight, slightly warmer than last night. Lowest temperatures in upper fifties. Sunday increasing cloudiness followed by showers in afternoon. Moderate southwest winds.

Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Cloudy with occasional showers today and tomorrow. Somewhat warmer today excepting along the coast.

Vermont—Cloudy with occasional showers today and somewhat warmer. Occasional showers tomorrow.

Eastport to Block Island—Moderate south and southeast winds. Broken clouds with occasional showers and foggy weather today.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Moderate southerly winds and broken clouds today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	57	New Orleans	82	72
Chicago	78	62	New York	76	57
Denver	33	27	Norfolk	77	67
Kansas City	75	..	Philadelphia	84	56
Los Angeles	66	50	St. Louis	82	59
Miami	83	75	San Francisco	66	51
Minneapolis	62	46	Washington	85	62

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 19.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:03 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 6:24 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 7:04 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Monday, 7:27 a. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:00 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 7:01 p. m., Sunday.

Bay State Asked For an Airport Code

Massachusetts airport operators and managers, at a meeting held at the Boston Airport today, asked the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission to set up minimum qualifications for airport managers and for authority to enforce aeronautical regulations at airports. The airport group also asked for a classification of State fields for the regulation as to specific types of planes that may be flown from them for hire.

A code of uniform traffic rules both on the ground and in the air was asked. A majority favored left turns in maneuvering.

MacMillan Urges Bases Along Labrador Coast

RUTLAND, Vt., April 19 (AP)—Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, wants the United States to make an immediate survey of the Labrador Coast with a view toward establishing military bases there in co-operation with Great Britain.

About 300 miles of the Labrador Coast are uncharted and unprotected, he told a meeting of 700 school teachers.

Drive On in State to Change Date of Auto Registration

A powerful campaign to change the annual automobile registration date from Jan. 1 to April 1 or July 1 will be launched at a public hearing next Tuesday before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles.

Proponents of the change argue that the present registration date comes at a time when automobile owners are undergoing their heaviest expenses because of Christmas. Opponents contend that the change would force automobilists to register their cars year around. Now some owners save money by registering their cars on April 1.

The major hearings next week include the following:

Monday

Election Laws (Room 448, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to revise the form of the Massachusetts State ballot; to provide a more thorough system of identifying voters.

Tuesday

Highways and Motor Vehicles (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to change the automobile registration date from Jan. 1 to April 1 or July 1.

Labor and Industries (Room 207, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to make more flexible the employment hours of women and minors in restaurants, hotels, retail stores, and the like (continued hearing); to study the five-day work week plan to determine its effect upon labor and industry.

Wednesday

State Administration (Room 423, 10:30 a. m.): Opposition to legislation to establish a State Parole Commission of members appointed for 15-year terms at substantial salaries.

Thursday

Labor and Industries (Room 207, 10:30 a. m.): Bills filed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor to grant unemployment compensation benefits to persons voluntarily leaving their jobs and to revise the law in other directions.

N. E. 'Jaycees' Reminded Of 'Army' Vote

After-work safety and the part which members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce may play in national defense were the keynotes of the Massachusetts State Convention and New England Regional Conference of the Massachusetts Junior Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Statler this week end.

About 300 Jaycees are attending.

Registration last evening was followed by a gala "get-acquainted party," with a number of featured entertainers. Junior Chamber of Commerce problems in general were discussed this morning, with Frank P. Wardwell, President of the Massachusetts branch, presiding. Richard K. Bathelt and Stuart G. Waite led in the discussion of "How to Get a Voice in the Community."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin addressed the "Jaycees" at luncheon today, with Victor P. McDavitt, President of the Boston branch, hosts to the convention, presiding.

This afternoon, Maj.-Gen. James A. Woodruff, United States Army, commanding First Corps Area, and Maj.-Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, commanding the 26th Division, led in a discussion of the Junior Chambers' place in the national defense program. With many of its members working actively in co-operation with the Flying Cadet Recruiting Service, Junior Chambers are already playing an important part in the defense of the United States, it was pointed out.

What the Jaycee has done, and what he can do in the future by preparing himself for spots where he is best fitted in civilian defense, or until called under the Selective Service Act, were outlined by Major-General Woodruff.

He pointed out that at their last national convention, members of the United States Chamber of Commerce had voted unanimously for the Selective Service. Since the membership of the Jaycees is made up of men between the ages of 21 and 25, they actually voted themselves, as a body, into the Army.

In addition to the many who already have been called to active service, a large number of Jaycees are serving in various key defense positions, he added, some with the Office of Production Management, and others co-operating to the fullest possible extent with local and State Selective Service headquarters preparing the way for many young men, prior to their induction into the Army or Navy.

Election of officers and the State Board meeting will take place late this afternoon, followed by the inaugural dinner and dance. Senator David M. Bracken, representing Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, will be the guest speaker, and Roswell Perry Rosengren, Past President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, will preside.

Court Vacancy Aids Talk Of Consolidation

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The existing presiding justice vacancy in the Stoughton District Court is considered in Beacon Hill quarters an excellent opportunity to begin consolidation and improvement of the much-criticized Massachusetts District Court system.

The Vacancy, caused by the passing of Judge Gerald A. Healy, came at a time when the Legislature was considering a proposal for an exhaustive study of the District Court system with a view toward elimination of some courts, abolition of special justices and other improvements.

It is understood Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has agreed to delay appointing a new presiding justice in the Stoughton court until after the proposed legislative study is completed.

For several years persons have advocated abolition of the Stoughton court, but when a presiding justice is in office the abolition procedure is politically difficult.

Budget Measure

The House Committee on Ways and Means is expected to report its budget recommendations between May 1 and May 10.

Daily the powerful committee has been considering the budget in executive session, trimming here and slashing there. A particular attempt is being made, it is reported, to reduce budget appropriations for personal service. Any substantial success along this line would constitute a distinct victory for organized taxpayers. It is remembered that Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, delivered a strong attack against personnel increases contained in the budget.

At present it is understood the committee is evenly split on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's proposal that a $2,400,000 bond issue be adopted for construction of an institution to house persons classed as criminally insane.

William B. Baker of Newton, whose battles for economy as a member of the House of Representatives are still vivid memories, and Henry L. Shattuck, Boston Republican Councilor who is highly regarded in Republican circles, are ready to unlimber their verbal artillery in opposition to the program, it is reported.

But chances for legislative approval of the highway program still appear bright, because of the strongly organized pressure behind the plan.

Annual Sessions

The prospective battle over the proposed constitutional amendment to return to annual legislative sessions contains several interesting angles and may produce entertaining political developments.

The measure has been approved by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law. It needs approval of two successive Legislatures and of the people at a State election to become law.

Governor Saltonstall appears well satisfied with biennial sessions. On the other hand, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill is unalterably opposed to biennials. Thus it constitutes one more political wedge being driven between these two political associates.

Furthermore, it is understood that Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, and Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, are favoring biennial sessions.

Edgar M. Mills

Diamond Year Of the Boston Yacht Club

Seventy-five years of amateur yachting in New England waters will be observed tonight when the diamond jubilee of the Boston Yacht Club will be held at the Copley-Plaza with most of the leading local yachtsmen in attendance.

Prominent guests scheduled to speak at the dinner include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin; Hugh Alex Ford, British Consul General; Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commander of the First Naval District; Capt. Thomas A. Shanley of the United States Coast Guard; Maj.-Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the Army First Corps Area; former Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams, and Commander Donald B. McMillan.

Late in Summer of 1866

It was late in August, 1866, that three yachting cronies, Benjamin Dean, Augustus Russ, and Eben Denton, were swapping yarns in the cabin of the Herreshoff-built sloop Violet, owned by Mr. Denton and anchored at the time off Hull. One of them had just returned from the cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

First officers of the Club were: Commodore, Dexter H. Follett, Vice-Commodore, Thomas Manning; Secretary, Thomas Dean; Treasurer, Augustus Russ; Secretary, Dexter S. Stone of Bristol, R. I., a partner of Mr. Herreshoff, and Benjamin Dean, Arthur Cheney, and William T. Adams, Trustees.

Has Illustrious History

The Boston Yacht Club has had a colorful history. Two of the most famous yachts in sailing annals, the America and her smaller sister Silvie, were on the club rolls at one time, and members of the Boston Club have joined with the New York Club in contributing liberally to the defense of the America's Cup. The New York and Boston Clubs at one period had more outside stations than any other organizations of the kind in the United States.

The Boston Club, with the New York Club, was a pioneer in establishing time-allowance tables and formulas for handicaps in sail boat races.

Present Commodore of the Boston Yacht Club—the eighteenth in the Club's history—is Donald W. Gardner, inaugurated in January. Other officers are A. Devereux Chesterton, Vice-Commodore; Ralph L. Worden, Rear Commodore; Blake H. Cooley, Secretary; Schulyer Dillon, Treasurer; Herbert L. MacInnis, Chairman of the Race Committee.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ayer, in Town Hall, Ayer, at 3 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, Leo Litwin, pianist, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist, in Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Paul Revere" by Mrs. Buhler, and "Enjoyment of Color" by Mrs. Sayward, at 3:30 p. m. At the Museum hour for children, Miss Maginnis will tell the "New Testament Story," at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Making Friends with Animals and Birds" by Thornton W. Burgess, author of children's stories. The lecture is sponsored by the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, commemorating Humane Sunday and the opening of Be Kind to Animals Week. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 3:30 p. m.

Concert by the Radcliffe College Orchestra, conducted by Malcolm Holmes. Mary Crowley, organist, will be the featured soloist. In Harvard College Chapel, Harvard Yard, at 4 p. m. The concert will be open to the public free.

Lecture on "Is Relief Feeding of German Occupied Countries Advisable?" by Ernst Heyl, recently returned from service in Europe on the Commission for Polish Relief. The lecture is being sponsored by a committee headed by Mrs. John Richardson. At the "Cowbarn," Milton, at 4:15 p. m.

Monday

Political Information Course meeting of the Women's Republican Club. Representative Charles W. Hedges will speak on "Current Legislation," which will be followed by a question period. At the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 10.

Damage Slight Despite Rise Of N. E. Rivers

Two northern New England rivers have risen to flood levels but little damage is reported.

In Maine the Aroostook River rose eight feet in Fort Fairfield, flooding the cellars of riverbank potato houses and some stores in the business section.

In New Hampshire the Androscoggin River climbed toward the flood stage at Gorham, causing one fatality.

The rise of the Aroostook River was attributed to the annual breaking up of river ice Wednesday, just a year and a day after a flood that caused highway and bridge damage of $140,000 in Fort Fairfield.

Inspectors to Halt Stickerless Cars

State inspectors have orders to stop all cars not bearing official inspection stickers, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has announced.

"While owners of cars have the whole month of April in which to get stickers," said Mr. Goodwin, "no one has a right to drive his car on the highway unless it is in perfect mechanical condition. On Thursday, all the inspectors who can be spared will be on the highways to check up on automobiles without stickers."

Cars without proper equipment will lose registration plates for at least three days, the Registrar said.

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In Orchestra

Jesse Ehrlich

Only Harvard man to win a spot on this year's All-American Youth Orchestra, cellist Ehrlich will soon join the 60-odd other young people chosen to play under Leopold Stokowski this coming summer. Rehearsals for the NYA-sponsored group begin in about a week, and a concert tour of the United States and Mexico will follow. Mr. Ehrlich must leave before his junior year in college is over, and in order to get his credits, he is planning to take six hours of examinations next month in Atlantic City.

Pratt & Whitney Grants Pay Bonus

HARTFORD, Conn., April 19 (*AP*)—The Pratt & Whitney Division of Niles-Bement-Pond Company, manufacturers of machine tools and gauges used in the munitions industry, announced yesterday an 8 per cent wage and salary bonus for 3,800 workers in its West Hartford plant and office.

The company said approximately $500,000 in bonuses, based on wages and salaries for the first six months of 1941, would be distributed among workers.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

For Monday, April 21

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, April 21

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), radiocast of Tower News by recording.

N. E. Banking Ready to Push Defense Bonds

Savings and loan associations and co-operative banks of New England are standing by, ready to pitch in and help the United States Treasury in the sale of a huge volume of its defense bonds and stamps to begin May 1.

This assurance came from David Ford of Washington, D. C., Assistant Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, made up of 3,850 thrift and home finance institutions throughout the nation. He spoke at a luncheon conference of the New England Federal Savings League, the organization of Federal savings and loan associations in New England, held recently in Hartford, Conn.

"Thrift associations are in a strategical position to assist in the distribution of these securities among the masses of people because for years they have dealt directly with small savers and investors—the kind of people the Treasury wants to reach—in every part of the Nation," Mr. Ford declared. At the request of these institutions Governor Twohy of the Federal Home Loan Bank System has pledged their active co-operation to the Treasury.

"In New England there are 222 savings and loan associations and co-operative and savings banks which are member institutions of the System. They hold total resources of $725,000,000 and do business with an estimated 300,000 families, including their investors and borrowers. These, and non-members of the System as well, can be counted on to bring the advantages of saving through defense bonds before the people of this section, who are traditionally known for their thrift, and so aid in safeguarding the institutions and homes of America.

"For a hundred years such institutions have been preaching thrift, as a means to personal security and home ownership. Now they foresee an opportunity to drive home the advantages of regular saving to a new army of people."

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, April 20

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, April 20

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:30 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m). Christian Science program auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (15.35mc-19.8m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.

6:30 p. m.—Recorded Dinner Concert.

7:00 p. m.—World News in English.

7:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.

9:00 p. m.—Program in Yugoslav for American Listeners.

WBOS (11.87mc)

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Vass Family, songs; Dance Music.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; "Music Moments."

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop," "Popular Serenade."

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Johnny Long's Orchestra; NBC Symphony.

For Sunday, April 20

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:15 p. m. "France Forever" Program.

2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.

3:30 p. m.—Greek Good Will Program.

4:00 p. m.—Rotary International.

4:30 p. m.—Christian Science Program, auspices of the Committee on Publication

5:00 p. m.—"Vagabond Traveler"; recorded.

5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."

5:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.

6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

WBOS (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Tropical Moods"; "Tapestry Musicale."

First Spanish Hour

5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Melody Time"; NBC String Symphony.

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Frank Black and His Chamber Music Ensemble.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Entr'acte; "Music Moments"; "Music for Listening."

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop"; Charles Dant's Orchestra.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; Popular Serenade; WBOS Postman; "Tune Time."

Many Bay State Tax Rates Eased by Lower Welfare Cost

The annual season for announcing Massachusetts municipal tax rates has opened. Of the 351 cities and towns, 38 towns have already reported their rates for the present year. They show reductions in many instances, due to lower welfare costs and other factors. Here is the list:

	1941	1940
Abington	$43.20	$42.60
Adams	34.00	35.00
Ashfield	23.00	27.00
Becket	42.00	48.00
Brookline	22.50	24.50
Buckland	21.00	22.00
Carver	26.60	24.60
Charlemont	33.00	29.00
Colrain	36.00	34.00
Fairhaven	33.00	37.00
Gay Head	22.70	28.00
Gill	18.00	26.50
Gosnold	26.60	24.00
*Granville	26.60	24.00
Hadley	24.00	23.00
Hamilton	23.40	23.80
Hancock	25.00	25.50
Harvard	30.00	23.40
Hatfield	27.60	27.60
Kingston	21.00	22.40
Lancaster	40.00	37.80
Lexington*	31.00	32.20
Monterey	18.80	15.20
Mt. Washington	20.00	20.00
Norfolk	30.80	30.00
Plympton	32.60	32.00
Rowley	33.00	34.60
Southampton	27.00	23.00
Sterling	34.00	34.00
*Stoneham	34.40	37.20
Sunderland	28.00	29.00
Townsend	28.60	30.40
*Wales	38.00	37.50
Wareham	24.50	24.50
Webster	44.40	45.20
W. Bridgewater	31.60	30.00
W. Brookfield	30.00	31.00
Wrentham	27.80	28.80

*Unofficial.

More Destroyers For Britain Urged

America's policy of "immediate, all-out aid" for Britain is "in danger of being nullified" by German U-boats, American Defense, Harvard Group, yesterday warned in asking President Roosevelt "immediately" to transfer more destroyers or collaborate with the British in convoy service.

"We believe that the destruction of shipping in the Atlantic has reached a stage of crisis," 550 Harvard faculty men declared. "The spirit of the lend-lease bill will be nullified if the Nazis are permitted to pave the bottom of the Atlantic with American supplies."

Secret Groups Are Making It Hard for Nazis

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19 (*AP*)—Dr. Joseph Roucek of Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y., said today that secret anti-Nazi societies were raising havoc with German efforts to control conquered countries.

Dr. Roucek told the Eastern Sociological Society that if the subjected nations did not take the opportunity now of impeding German progress "they will not have a second chance."

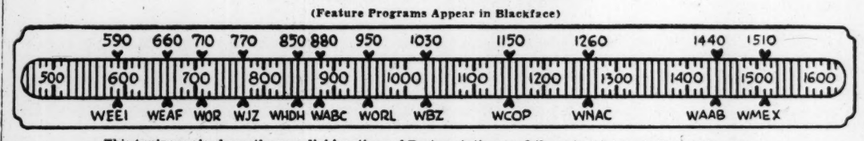
He said in a prepared address that sabotage and other anti-Nazi activities in Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Holland, and the Balkan states were blasting German hopes of gaining complete control.

Agents of secret societies, he said, used practically every method of sabotage and direct attack upon German soldiers when the occasion presented itself.

Less spectacular activities, he asserted, included the signaling of British planes and the sheltering of British agents.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00 Columbia's Country	News; Music	Musical Roundup	Bees-Brooklyn game	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Journal	Conservation speakers	Walter Kidder, songs	Bees-Brooklyn game	Rhythm Revue
12:30 Network speaker	National Grange Pro-	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program;	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 Jobs for Defense	gram: Rep. August H.	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	Andresen, Minn.; U. S.	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Community Bulletin	Army Band	"Boston's Future"; talk.	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "No Politics"	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zara's Marimba Melodies	"Government Girl"	Ellsworth Moody, songs.
1:45 "No Politics"	dorf"; interviews	'Leaders in Dance Time'	"I'll Find My Way"	Short Story; Editor
2:00 Saturday Revue:	News	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	A Capella Choir	Lone Star Ranch Girls.
2:15 Chas. Hector's Or.	Finish of B. A. A. Mar-	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport comment	Lone Star Ranch Girls.
2:30 'Of Men and Books':	athon	"Hollins College Musi-	Lang Thompson's Orch.	The Sheridan Sisters.
2:45 speakers	Ross Sisters Trio.	cal Program"; talk.	Sport comment	Five Star News
3:00 International Junior	Reflections in Rhythm:	"Readin', Writin', and	Band Parade	Sports and Music
3:15 Quiz	vocalists; orchestra	Rhythm"; vocalists	Baseball Interviews	Sports and Music
3:30 Tango Time	Music of the Americas	Guy Hedlund Players:	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sports and Music
3:45 Previews; News	Music of the Americas	dramatization	Dodgers baseball game;	Sports and Music
4:00 Raymond Scott's Or.	News; Club Matinee	Better Business drama.	Jim Britt, announcer	Nancy Mace, songs.
4:15 Raymond Scott's Or	Club Matinee; variety	"Campus Capers"	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Tea Time Melodies
4:30 Raymond Scott's Or.	Sport comment	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Dodgers baseball game;	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
4:45 Raymond Scott's Or.	Club Matinee; variety	"Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Jim Britt, announcer	World in Fantasy"
5:00 News of Americas	'Cleveland Calling'; Wil-	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 New England to the	liard's Orch.; vocalists.	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Colors	"Superman"	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 N. E. Lecture Hall.	"Sing Before Supper"	Music program	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Dance Time; News.	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 News; Elmer Davis	Civil Defense program	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	News Review	Swopper"; drama	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 'People's Platform':	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender":	Jan Garber's Orchestra
7:15 informal discussion	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30 'Report to the Na-	Washington - California	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Port of Boston"	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45 tion'	Crew Race	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	The Quintones
8:00 "Marriage Club":	Edward Hartrich, com'nt	"Knickerbocker Play-	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Inter-Faith Round Table
8:15 quiz program	Concert Hall of the Air.	house": dramatic sk.	from Camp Edwards	Discussion
8:30 "Duffy's Tavern":	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences':	"Hawaii Calls", native	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 variety; News	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	music	Gypsy String Orchestra.
9:00 "Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Waltz Music	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Network program	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's	"Contact": Dave Elman,	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Network program	Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or.	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"	News; NBC Symphony	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	"Chicagoland Concert":	New England Bowling
10:15 Claude R. Wickard.	Orchestra; Arturo Tos-	edy sketch	vocalists; orchestra	Championships
10:30 Golfers Forum	canini, conductor	Defense for America	"Chicagoland Concert":	New England Bowling
10:45 News; Sports	NBC Symphony Orches-	Series: dramatization	vocalists; orchestra	Championships
11:00 Weather; Music	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Five Star News
11:15 V. Monroe's Orch.	conductor	Local news; Weather	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30 Talk: "Convoys"	News; Music; Weather.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"California Melodies":	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	"Day's End"; News

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00 News; "Intermezzo	European News; Music.	European news; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15 for Strings"	"Cloister Bells"	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	
8:45 Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00 News of Europe	Weather; News	News Roundup	Sunday Morning Sere-	Good Morning Cheer
9:15 Church Digest	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	nade	Religious Service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan.	Bus"; children's pro-	Words and Music	Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	gram	Words and Music	nade	Religious Service
10:00 Church of the Air.	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15 Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30 Cincinnati Con-	Southernaires: Negro	"Thrills and Romance".	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45 servatory of Music	male quartet	Xylophone soloist	Church service	Service of The Mother
11:00 News; "News and	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church, The First
11:15 Rhythm"	Red Cross Program	Temple Israel Service;	Church service	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30 Trinity Church: Dr	"Old Refrains"	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	entist, in Boston,
11:45 Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Massachusetts
12:00 News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra.	News Service	Student Radio Club	"Strings and Things":
12:15 Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	Tone Tapestries	Student Radio Club	novelty string orchestra
12:30 Salt Lake City	Music Hall on the Air:	"Pageant of Art":	Italian string music	"Music of the Masters"
12:45 Tabernacle Choir.	Symphony Orch.; Erno	dramatization	Italian string music	"Music of the Masters"
1:00 P. Saltman, pianist.	Balogh, pianist; Tribute	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15 Beacon St. Window	to Brazil	Religious program	Safety Program	Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris
1:30 "March of Games"	WBZ Newsroom of the	"On Your Job": drama-	Lutheran Hour	Abbot, soprano; Morris
1:45 "March of Games"	Air: Cedric Seger	tization	Lutheran Hour	Goldberg, baritone
2:00 The Free Company:	Famous Homes	Drama and Music	"Symphonietta"	Sigmund Romberg Tunes:
2:15 dramatization	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and Music	"Symphonietta"	Harry Horlick's Orch.
2:30 The World of Today	Be Kind to Animals Week	University of Chicago	Mel Marvin's Orchestra.	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 The World of Today	Tapestry Musicale	Round Table	El Paseo Troubadors	gram
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	Great Plays: Pinero's	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations": music	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:15 Symphony Orch.;	'Trelawney of the Wells'	"Four Corners, U. S. A."	"Variations": music	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:30 John Barbirolli,	Great Plays: Pinero's	H. V. Kaltenborn, news.	Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music.
3:45 conductor	'Trelawney of the Wells'	Lee Gordon's Orchestra.	Orchestra	Zelma Larsson's Music.
4:00 N. Y. Philharmonic	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"The Americas Speak":	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15 Symphony Orch.;	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	recorded	Azaleas
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz'	News; Music	"The Shadow"; drama.	Concert Album	"Common Sense by Uncle
4:45 Orchestra; Helen	Studio program	"The Shadow"; drama.	Concert Album	Bill"
5:00 Jepson, soprano	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Joe and Mabel": com-	"The Musical Steelmak-	The Continentals: orch.
5:15 Aircraft Warning	Olivio Santoro, yodeler	edy drama	ers": variety; orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:30 Ned Sparks Show:	Garden Gossip	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
5:45 premiere	Paul Martin's Orchestra.	True": dramatizations.	Symphonic Hour	Religious Program
6:00 Silver Theater:	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing"	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	"Why" and "Weather"
6:30 "Melody Ranch":	"What's Your Idea?";	News Service	"The Adventures of	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45 Gene Autry's "Dear	Ted Fio Rito's Orch.	Baseball News	Bulldog Drummond"	zation
7:00 Mom"; sketch	News from Europe	Jack Benny's Program:	"Russell Bennett's Note-	The Friendly Singer
7:15 Headlines, Bylines	News from Europe	variety; orchestra	book": music	Gypsy Music
7:30 Screen Guild Thea-	News for the Americas	"Bandwagon": circus	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45 ter: drama	Music for Listening	band concert	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00 Helen Hayes Thea-	Star Spangled Theater:	Edgar Bergen; Donald	Forum: "Power and	C. Hageman
8:15 ter: drama	variety program	Dickson; orchestra	Navigation Development	Central Baptist Church.
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	in St. Lawrence River"	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter	cal Album"
9:00 Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Hour: Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; Nelson	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:45 Eddy; chorus	Sports Newsreel	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"The American Campus	WMEX Presents Bing
10:15 It"; quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Speaks"; forum	Crosby
10:30 News; Music	"Good Will Hour"; John	Deadline Dramas	"Sunday Night Play-	News Service
10:45 Ernest O. Heyl	J. Anthony, director	Deadline Dramas	house"; dramatization	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00 "Meet the Music":	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Del Courtney's Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15 Lyn Murray's Or.	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	J. B. Priestley, talk	"Let's Dance"
11:30 Gus Arnheim's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Gus Arnheim's Or.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00 "Treat Time"	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	"Melody Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Singing Surf Riders
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch.	Highlights and Halftones	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith talk	News; Music	Musical Roundup	News Reporter	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss's Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 "Woman in White"	Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"	Novachord Impressions.
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Harry Horlick's Orch.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Concert Hall of the Air	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Drama of Food
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"; sk.	Concert Hall of the Air.	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Frank Ross, vocalist
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Accordiana"	Concert Orchestra
2:45 "Home of the Brave"	tra Matinee Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees vs. Phila-	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	delphia Nationals base-	Sports and music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	ball game; Jim Britt,	Sports and music
3:45 News; Red Cross	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	announcer	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees vs. Phila-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	delphia Nationals base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee; variety.	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.	ball game; Jim Britt,	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	announcer	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; drama.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	'Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news.	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Oleander Male Quartet
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Freddy Nagel's Orchestra
8:00 "Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	James Melton; Francia	"Amazing Mr. Smith";	"Opera Album"; orches-
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	mystery series	tra and soloists
8:30 "Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 vue"; Bob Trout	"True or False"	prano; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Studio program
9:00 Radio Theater:	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	"Listeners' Theater":	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Bette Davis and	Waltz Music	program	dramatization	cal Album"
9:30 Herbert Marshall	Red Cross Tone Poem	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This?"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 in "The Letter"	Program	Bob Trendler's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	U. S. Army Program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	First Piano Quartet	vocalists	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30 "Girl About Town"	Network talks; music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Network talks; music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orch.	Charles Vincent
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	vocal soloists	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30 Music; records	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Lew Diamond's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 "Blue Echoes"	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Lew Diamond's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Chamber Official Over Radio Tells Needs of Port of Boston

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston's historic port,—birthplace of the American merchant marine and home port of the great fleet of clipper ships that carried the name of Boston to all parts of the seven seas—came in for radio attention today. The Bostson City Federation of Organizations which is sponsoring a series of weekly radiocasts concerning civic problems of Boston devoted their 15-minute allotment of time today to the Port of Boston, with Joseph A. Mutrie, Assistant Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the speaker.

He warned of the blow to the port that would come if the United States should enter the war and the Government take over "our two modern terminals, the Army Base, and Commonwealth Pier, No. 5, South Boston."

It is vitally important that those interested in the future of the city look ahead, he said, to the time when the forced prosperity brought about by a world at war, will have come to an end. "Co-operation of all agencies is vitally necessary if the 70 per cent of the New England population that lives within 50 miles of the seaboard, are to enjoy prosperity, and the wheels of our factories are to keep turning," he said.

Modernization of the waterfront, the first step in which is the proposed construction of new piers by the State, was urged by Mr. Mutrie. He advocated extension of the improvement program, however, to take in new bridges, "to replace the present antiquated bottlenecks that are interfering with the movement of commerce into our tributaries."

Illustrating the value of improvements, he said that a new industry recently established in Quincy, would have been located within Boston limits "if a certain obsolete bridge had been reconstructed and widened."

Shipping Advice

Britain warned New England shippers against the pre-war common practice of shipping goods "to order" in transatlantic trade, in a statement issued by the British Consulate, originating in the British Embassy, Washington. Shipping goods "to order" today involves dangers, the statement points out, as the failure to disclose the name of the consignee, of shipments destined for countries outside the American continent, "may lead to difficulties and delays, and in certain cases may even render the goods liable to seizure."

"Free Time" Cut

"Free time," allowed import freight on piers of the Savannah Line, and Eastern Steamship Lines at Boston, will be cut from the present six days, to four days, effective May 4, it is announced. Free time is allowed to consignees to remove their goods from the piers before "storage" charges or demurrage begins.

Canned Goods

Plans of the transcontinental railroads to cut the freight rate on canned goods from coast to coast, which aroused vigorous opposition of intercoastal shipping men when they were first proposed, and which were believed to have been dropped last February when hearings on the proposed rates were suspended, are being revived. Proposals are now made by the railroads to establish a rate of $1.02 a hundred pounds, in both directions, to and from New England. Present rates are $1.15 eastbound, and $1.49 westbound. This type of freight is one of the chief items carried by the all-water lines, and a cut in rail rates would require a cut in water rates, which, steamship men say, would seriously affect water lines.

Carload Lots

Shippers who take advantage of the lower freight rates for "carload lots," and then ask the carriers to "split" the shipment up and deliver it to different companies, will be charged extra for that service after April 21, when they ship via the Eastern Steamship Lines, and Savannah Line. Effective that date, the two companies are putting into effect a charge of 2½ cents a hundred pounds on import carload freight, or other carload freight, arriving at Boston, if deliveries are to be "split." The new charge is to be computed on the billed weight of the shipment, but in no case will be less than the minimum carload weight. Similar charges are already in effect by most steamship lines.

Colonel Roosevelt Aids in Bridge Problem

FORT DEVENS, Mass., April 19 (*AP*)—In his first combat training since arriving here Wednesday, Col. Theodore Roosevelt took active part yesterday in a river crossing problem with the first engineers, a battalion of the 26th regiment and simulated artillery groups.

Engineers laid footbridges over the Nashua River running through the Devens reservation and the infantrymen ferried across in assault boats. The Colonel worked with the infantry.

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SWEET POTATOES IN ORANGE CUPS

Set dial to highest temperature
Pre-heat 5-10 minutes
Broil 10 minutes

- 3 large oranges
- 3 large sweet potatoes
- orange juice
- 3 tablespoons butter
- salt and pepper
- 3 marshmallows

Halve oranges and squeeze out juice, remove membrane. Cut edges of skin in points or scallops. Mash coo

German Soap Scarcity Booms Demand for Electric Razors

Foreign Trade Flashes

Because soap is scarce in Germany, the demand for electric razors is noticeably greater, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston Office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Under the prevailing German soap-rationing system, every male holder of a soap-rationing card is entitled to purchase a single three-ounce stick of shaving soap every four months. The manufacture and sale of shaving paste has been discontinued altogether.

The first electric razors made in the Reich were under patents of an American company, but production was discontinued when validity of the patents was contested. For a time the only electric razor offered for sale was one made under other American patents by a concern in Vienna. At the 1940 Fall Vienna Fair another type developed by the Dutch Philips concern was displayed.

Production of electric razors was not discontinued in Germany after the outbreak of war, as was the case with most electrical apparatus not serving military purposes. Output was held within moderate limits, however. Now manufacturers are finding it difficult to meet the growing demand for their product which retails at prices ranging between the equivalent of $14 and $16.

Tax Dodge in New Garb

Because Mexican Government inspectors go daily during the last three months of the year to motion picture theaters to ascertain the amount of receipts for the basis of annual taxes, the owners of such theaters are making efforts to obtain legislation whereby taxation will be based on annual income returns rather than partial year periods. The present system has been sharply criticized because it has been found that exhibitors refrain from showing good pictures during this three-month period in order to reduce their income to the minimum, and thus pay lower taxes the following year.

Canadian Restrictions

All residents of Canada must henceforth obtain a permit from the Foreign Exchange Control Board before leaving the country for any purpose. Heretofore, the official regulations required a permit if the person was carrying funds, but many evasions of the exchange regulations occurred by people arranging illegally to have funds placed at their disposal abroad. The Board will continue to grant permits for pleasure travel when the resident's expenses, including transportation are paid by friends in the United States. Such a resident will be able to obtain a permit to take out of Canada any money sent to him for the purposes of his journey by his friends abroad. On the other hand, residents of Canada are not permitted to borrow money in the United States to finance a journey for which they would not be able to obtain United States funds from Canadian banks. The borrowing of foreign currency in any manner requires a permit from the Exchange Control Board and such permits are not to be granted except for purposes for which foreign exchange is supplied by the Board.

Philippine Rubber

Rubber cultivation is making progress in the Philippine Islands. The Philippine Agricultural and Industrial Bank is reported to have approved loans to five corporations for the purpose of planting rubber in this area. The extent of these loans has not been disclosed, but it is understood that each corporation is required to raise a capital of 150,000 pesos (about $75,000), the bank agreeing to lend them an equivalent amount.

Italian Labor in Reich

Italian labor in the German Reich is seen as a factor in balancing Italian-German trade, according to reports from Italy, disclosing departure of an additional 20,000 laborers from Italy to Germany in addition to about 40,000 workers already said to be employed in the Reich. The wages paid to such Italian workers in Germany probably would afford a substantial offset to the excess of imports of German commodities over Italian exports of goods to the Reich.

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Charge and Budget Accounts

Sketch enlarged

Smith Patterson's

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS SINCE 1876

at the Corner of SUMMER and ARCH Streets, Boston

Blankets for Britain's Homeless

Help From the United States for London's Bomb Victims

Here is what happens to war relief goods prepared by residents of Greater Boston and others throughout the United States. The picture shows a distributing depot in London's East End with clothing and blankets being unpacked and distributed to bombed-out civilians. The shipment came from Bundles for Britain, Inc., whose Boston branch is at 355 Boylston Street.

School Editors To Meet at B. U.

Members of the New England Interscholastic Press Association—budding journalists of tomorrow—will meet at Boston University Saturday, April, 26, for the second seminar on publishing problems conducted by the Boston University Department of Journalism.

The all-day session will be held in the Charles Hayden Memorial Building, 685 Commonwealth Avenue.

The Association was founded at the request of numerous secondary schools and three regional high school associations to promote journalism in secondary schools on a pre-professional level, to encourage and to give pertinent counsel to member publications, and to recognize student editors and managers for distinguished achievement.

An innovation this year will be prizes for the brightest high school poet, the most competent high school essayist, the ablest high school fiction writer, the funniest hight school cartoonist, the greatest high school artist, and the best high school photographer.

New Bus Terminal To Be Built in Providence

A new bus terminal, the last word in modern construction, design and facilities, will be built this summer at Providence, R. I., for the New England Transportation Company, General Manager R. H. Palmer announced today.

The new terminal will be situated at the intersection of Fountain and Eddy and Worcester Streets, handy to the business, shopping, civic and theater center. It is hoped that the new building, which will be open 24 hours a day, will be ready for occupancy by early Fall, possibly before Oct. 1.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Hope for a Harvest," featuring Fredric March, Florence Eldridge. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Shubert—"Rose Marie," musical comedy with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—"Tobacco Road," with John Barton. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Little Theaters

Playhouse—"Androcles and the Lion," by Bernard Shaw. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Last concert of the season by the Boston String Quartet. Beveridge Webster, pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Son of Monte Cristo," Joan Bennett, Louis Hayward and George Sanders. 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 4, 7:45.

Fenway—"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"Daybreak," Jean Gabin. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Information Please." Anna Neagle. 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—"Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, Ann Gillis, Helen Broderick and Anne Gwynne. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time," 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Kenmore—"Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1, 4:10, 7, 10. "Second Chorus," Paulette Goddard and Fred Astaire. 2:35, 5:40, 8:30.

Majestic—Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—"That Night in Rio." Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Carmen Miranda. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Shadows on the Stairs." Frieda Inescort, Paul Cavanagh and Heather Angel. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Fay Wray. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "A Girl, A Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. 9:50 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland and Lana Turner. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.

Paramount—"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:43, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO, Boston—"Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero and Mary Beth Hughes. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:55 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:45, 9:05.

Scollay—"A Girl, A Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, Fay Wray. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"The Bill of Rights." "The Battle of the Atlantic." "Publicity Sports at Miami." "Ray Whitley and His Singing Cowboys," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, and Larry Simms. 1:30, 5, 8:30. "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart, Hedy Lamarr, Judy Garland, and Lana Turner. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Joy of Living," Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—"News of the Americas, Europe, and the Far East." "Nazis versus Yankees in Argentina." "Incas of Peru." "Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony." "Sports." "Comedy." "Cartoon." Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Horror Island," Leo Carrillo. 9:38, 11:55 a. m., 2:12, 4:29, 6:46, 9:03. "Man Made Monster," Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:48 a. m., 1:05, 3:22, 5:39, 7:56, 10:13.

Tremont—"Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 8:25. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 9 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:45, 10:05.

Uptown—"Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn, Brenda Marshall. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Back Street," Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "San Francisco Docks." Continuous 1:25-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "You're the One." Continuous 1-11.
Regent: "Night at Earl Carroll's," "Cherokee Strip." Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Go West," with the Marx brothers. "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. Continuous 2-11.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Six Lessons from Madam Lazonga." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Framed," "Frank Albertson. 1:50, 5:15, 8:15. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:52, 6:50, 9:50.
Cleveland Circle: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell and Jeffrey Lynn. Continuous 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "She Couldn't Say No." Roger Pryor. 2 and 7:45.
University: "The Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 2:45, 6, 9:50. "Girl in the News." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Monster and the Girl," "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. Continuous show.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. 1:45, 5:55, 10. "So Ends Our Night." 3:35, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Devil Bat." 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 1:55, 6:15, 9:30. "So Ends Our Night." 4, 8.
Strand: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart. 2:53, 6:35, 9:58. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. 1, 4:46, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan, "Lil Abner." Continuous 1-11.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 3:33, 6:34, 9:35. "Invisible Woman." 2:16, 5:17, 8:18.
Park: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:19, 6:15, 9:11. "Great Mr. Nobody." 2:17, 5:13, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Frontier Vengeance," Don Barry. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Flight From Destiny." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 6, 9. "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore. 4:25, 7:25, 10:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:46, 4:58, 8:10. "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:09, 6:21, 9:33.
Mystic: "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Captain Caution." Victor Mature and Louise Platt. "I'm Still Alive." Continuous 1:45-11.
Orpheum: "Give Us Wings," "Along the Rio Grande." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Murder Among Friends." 2:15, 5:25, 8:25. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 3:25, 6:35, 9:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Son of Monte Cristo." 12:30, 4:22, 7:57. "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 2:22, 6:14, 9:49.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:35, 8:15. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 5:05, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Jennie." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. Continuous show.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Son of Monte Cristo." Continuous 1:30-11.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "Let's Make Music," Jean Rogers, Bob Crosby and Band.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Face Behind the Mask." Peter Lorre. "Flying Wind."
Strand: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "The Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Five Little Peppers at Home." Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Life With Henry." 2. Continuous from 6:15.
Central: "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman." "Chan at the Max Museum." Continuous show.
Strand: "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Doomed Caravan," William Boyd. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." Warren William, Francis Robinson. 2:19, 8:04. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 3:36, 9:21.
Princess: "Fight Command." Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 2:49, 8:34.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Flight From Destiny." Continuous 2-11.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Walt Disney Revue." 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive In: "The Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant and Martha Scott. "Five Little Peppers at Home." Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 2:18, 5:40, 9:10. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 4:06, 7:35.

WOLLASTON — Wollaston: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Invisible Woman." John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 1:45 and 7:45.

Forest Club To Plant Tree At State House

In commemoration of Arbor Day, a 12-foot American linden tree, presented by the Field and Forest Club of Boston, will be planted on the State House Grounds, on Saturday, April 26. The tree will be received for the Commonwealth by Miss Susan Saltonstall, daughter of the Governor. Participating in the exercises will be representatives of various organizations interested in nature study, and officials of City and State.

H. Harding Hale, President of the Field and Forest Club, will address the gathering on the meaning of Arbor Day, and the Governor's proclamation will be read by Nicholas Tawa of the Roslindale High School. Miss Natalie Conn will recite a poem appropriate to the day, and Miss Marjorie Berry will sing.

At the close of the ceremony, those participating will have the opportunity to become acquainted with some of Boston's many and varied trees on the Common and in the Public Garden. The group will be under the guidance of Dr. Ralph C. Achorn, a well-known naturalist.

N. H. Road Honors 50-Year Commuter

Fifty years of commuting regularly between Canton and Boston culminated in an impromptu ceremony at South Station, Boston, for Ernest M. Leavitt of 99 High Street, Canton, recently when he was greeted personally by Howard S. Palmer, President of the New Haven Railroad.

Arriving at South Station to board his homeward-bound train, Mr. Leavitt, who retired yesterday as Assistant Cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, was met at the track-gate by Mr. Palmer who congratulated him on his record and presented him a billfold appropriately inscribed for the occasion. Other railroad officials joined in extending their congratulations.

Christian Science Lecture on WRUL

Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Monday evening, April 21, at 7:45 o'clock.

This lecture will be radiocast by short wave Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, Boston, on frequencies of 6.04 and 11.73 megacycles used simultaneously. Both frequencies should be heard throughout the United States and Canada. Listeners in the eastern United States may perhaps find better reception from the 6.04 megacycles frequency. However, if reception on one frequency is not satisfactory, the other may be tried.

Veterans Urge Full Aid

A resolution indorsing all aid to Britain was adopted at the annual meeting and dinner of the Veterans Association of the First Corps Cadets, 101st Engineers, it was announced today by Dexter B. Wiswell, Secretary. The resolution followed an address Thursday night by Mayo A. Shattuck on "What Aid to Britain Means to the United States."

Now an American Conductor

By L. A. Sloper

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, coming upon the platform of Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, was greeted by a standing orchestra and by exceptionally prolonged applause from the audience. This demonstration was, of course, an expression of pleasure at the conductor's having become this week a full-fledged American citizen. Incidentally he is, we believe, the first American conductor the orchestra has had. And let no one say that he is not an all-American conductor. He is a newer American than some of us, but none the less an American, and a welcome addition to our roster of citizens.

The twenty-second program of the season, which he directed, had an American flavor, too. The first half of it consisted of Aaron Copland's "Quiet City," for trumpet, English horn, and string orchestra, given its first Boston performance, and Dr. Howard Hanson's "Romantic" Symphony. The second half was devoted to Wagner: Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Prelude to "Parsifal," and Overture to "Tannhäuser."

Mr. Copland's "orchestral piece" is made from his incidental music to Irwin Shaw's play, "Quiet City." It was designed to be "evocative of the nostalgia and inner distress of a society profoundly aware of its own insecurity." As heard in the concert hall, the music undoubtedly has atmosphere. It must have been, one imagines, of notable assistance to the play. Probably it was much more effective in the theater than it can be in the concert hall. At all events, one felt that the drama was needed to give point to the music. It might have been helpful to print in the program book a synopsis of the play, which was only described as "a realistic fantasy concerning the night-thoughts of many different kinds of people in a great city."

The performance, with Georges Mager playing the trumpet and Louis Speyer the English horn, was virtuosic.

Dr. Hanson's Second or "Romantic" Symphony was one of the works composed for the fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Orchestra. The performance yesterday was eloquent of the romantic mood of the work.

Baldwin

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JORDAN'S—SECOND FLOOR

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Cornelius Warmerdam Now Sets His Sights on Clearing Fifteen Feet Six Inches

A. L. Asleep As Dahlgren Goes to B's

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There was a noticeable commotion within American League ranks a few weeks ago when Babe Dahlgren was allowed to pass the waiver line and join the National League Boston Bees. Owner Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators, for one, voiced a belated protest through the press. In the market for a big-league first baseman, "Griff" claimed he was not given a chance to buy the stylish Yankee.

From a reliable source comes the story behind the deal.

To Rival League

In the first place, when the Yankees decide to dispose of a ball player, they usually ship him off to the National League. Over in the rival circuit, he cannot come back to the Stadium four or five times a year and make trouble for the New York club, unless it happens to be in a World Series.

Then, too, Bob Quinn and Ed Barrow have been close friends for many years. The friendship dates back to the 1880's, when the two were playing ball together. The President of the Bees has had rather hard sledding in the Hub, and when the Yankee general manager sees a chance to help him, he does it. Barrow knew the Bees needed a first baseman, so when Ed found out that Joe McCarthy was shifting Joe Gordon to first base, Bob Quinn was given first call on Dahlgren.

Jumped at Deal

The Boston prexy, of course, jumped at the opportunity. He knew Casey Stengel would have one of the best infields in the business with Dahlgren holding down first base. So Bob agreed at a figure, which Ed accepted.

However, that was only the beginning. The next move was for Barrow to get Dahlgren out of the American League. In order to do that, every other team in the circuit must "waive" on him. If one club puts in a claim, the Yanks must either let the player go to that club, or recall the waivers. But Barrow had an idea. Instead of putting Dahlgren's name on the waiver list alone, he added every regular on the Yankee roster.

Some clubs in the past have been known to do this, hoping to find out what other outfit might be interested in certain players. Such a stunt is known in big league circles as a "feeler." If a rival team shows an interest for a particular player, the waivers are then recalled and a deal started.

Griffith Fooled

Griffith must have been fooled. He sees every waiver list sent out, but when he looked at the entire Yankee squad, he probably thought Barrow was merely sending out a "feeler." He had no idea Ed was planning to part with Dahlgren, or anyone else. Therefore, after the number of days specified by baseball law had passed and no rival American League club had made gestures at Dahlgren, Barrow simply closed his aforesaid deal with Bob Quinn.

This, apparently, is an old trick. It may be worked often in the course of a season, and always someone gets disturbed after it is over. But in selling Dahlgren to the Bees, Ed Barrow broke no baseball laws nor did anything which should be investigated by Commissioner Landis. The Yankee and Bee heads, two of the smartest in the game, merely caught the rest of the boys asleep.

Olympic Club Athlete Breaks Own Record in First '41 Meet

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Cornelius Warmerdam, The Olympic Club, celebrated the first anniversary (less one day) of his world-record-breaking performance of vaulting fifteen feet by easily achieving a height of 15-2⅝ in the dual meet at Angell Field against Stanford. It was at Edwards Field on the University of California campus on April 13, 1940, that this splendid young athlete astounded fans by being the first to scale the previously considered impossible height of 15 feet and it was on April 12, 1941, that he elevated his record another inch and a half. In between these two remarkable performances was his 151⅛ vault to win the National A. A. U. outdoor championship at Ratcliffe Stadium, Fresno.

This was Connie's first competition for 1941 and he had served notice during the previous week that he was ready to fly still higher than his world record by vaulting 14-7 in an exhibition at Chico. He also worked out at the U. of California for a few days and Brutus Hamilton was much impressed by the excellence of his form. In the dual meet he was the only one to clear 14 feet and when his last opponent dropped out he had the bar raised to 14-7¼. After easily scaling that height Connie decided not to waste any more time and effort and with delightful assurance had the officials set the bar at 15-2⅝.

Over On Third Try

On his first attempt he touched the bar with his toe and did not reach the bar on his second try Refusing to be disturbed by these two failures he talked the matter over calmly with his coach—Bill Ellington—then went back to the runway . . waited a few seconds . . . and running faster than on his two previous attempts he placed the pole securely in the box . . lifted himself cleanly up to the peak of his swing and hurled himself over the bar with inches to spare—a splendid example of co-ordinated speed, rhythm, and skill. His success was greeted with a warm round of applause from his brother athletes and the spectators. Still not satisfied, Warmerdam had the bar moved up to 15-4⅞ but he failed on all three attempts. However, his performance left no doubt but that he will clear 15-6 before the season is over. He has set his mind on achieving that height and this determined young man can be depended upon to make the necessary effort in order to accomplish his purpose. As his final 1940 performance was 15-1⅛ and his first 1941 effort 15-2⅝ he thus has scaled over 15 feet in two consecutive competitions. Angell Field has been an especially happy competition ground for this young Toulumne High School teacher. It was there during the summer of 1937 that he first vaulted higher than 14 feet and ever since then has steadily forged ahead until today he holds the remarkable distinction of not only being the one athlete to officially scale 15 feet but the only one to vault that height or better three times.

Olympic Club Wins 70⅔ to 60⅓

The Olympic Club-Stanford dual meet was held under ideal conditions and the 1940 National A. A. U. outdoor champions won the honors—70⅔ to 60⅓. While not yet at full strength and short of practice, director of athletics Charley Hunter and Coach Bill Ellington demonstrated quite conclusively that they will have another splendid aggregation to represent The Olympic Club in the National championships. National champion Phil Fox, with splendid trajectory, heaved the discus a distance of 169-2—a fine early-season performance. Other club men to win their specialty were Bill Trout with a distance of 53-3⅝ in the shotput with teammate Herb Michaels (52-4¼) second and National champion Boyd Brown the javelin with a heave of 214-00¼.

Coach Frank Johnson was warmly congratulated on the splendid improvement he has made with his Stanford boys and although his team may not be equal to the task of defeating the University of California in the Big Meet at Edwards Field on April 26 it promises to be more interesting than previously expected. John Grant won the 100 in 9.9 and the 220 in 21.8 and Blair Hyde registered two good performances by winning the 440 in 48.8 and the 880 in 1:53.7. Of course he will have to meet Grover Klemmer (47s.) in the 440 and Dick Peters (1:55.7) and Clarence Barnes (1:51.9) in the 880 but he has a chance in both races. Other good Stanford performances were those of Lincoln and Hart (both 6-4) in the high jump and Peterson (23-5) and Chambers (23-3) in the broad jump. H. A. R.

Baseball Today

By the Associated Press

American League

New York at Washington
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

National League

Brooklyn at Boston (morning and afternoon games).
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results, April 18

International League

Montreal 3, Newark 2.
Buffalo 5, Syracuse 2.
Toronto 3, Baltimore 0.
Jersey City 2, Rochester 1 (10 innings).

American Association

Minneapolis 5, Toledo 3 (10 innings).
Indianapolis 2, Milwaukee 1.
Louisville 4, Kansas City 3.
Columbus 9, St. Paul 6.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 12, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 3, Portland 2 (10 innings).
Seattle 6, Oakland 4.
Sacramento 12, Los Angeles 3.

Texas League

Oklahoma City at Tulsa—rain.
Shreveport 9, Beaumont 7.
Houston 8, San Antonio 3.
Dallas 3, Fort Worth 3 (tie, called ninth by agreement).

Southern Association

Atlanta 12, Knoxville 7.
New Orleans 7, Little Rock 5.
Birmingham 8, Memphis 3.
Chattanooga 11, Nashville 8.

N. H. Boat Chart

The New Hampshire Public Service Commission has added another chart to the series being published for boat owners on inland waters of the state. The new chart shows the navigational aids established by the commission on Island Pond.

College Baseball

Vermont 7, Wesleyan 4.
Holy Cross 4, Fordham 4 (tie), called end of 12th, darkness.
Springfield 12, Middlebury 2.
Colby 11, Bowdoin 2.
Villanova 9, Providence 4.
Texas 10, S. M. U. 0.
Colgate 9, Ithaca 8.
George Washington 9, W. and L. 7.
Illinois 5, Wisconsin 0.
Indiana 5, Minnesota 1.
Kansas State 7, Nebraska 5.
Northwestern 4, Chicago 0.
Ohio State 3, Purdue 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	3	0	1.000
Philadelphia	2	1	.500
Cleveland	2	1	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Detroit	1	1	.500
New York	2	3	.400
Washington	1	3	.250

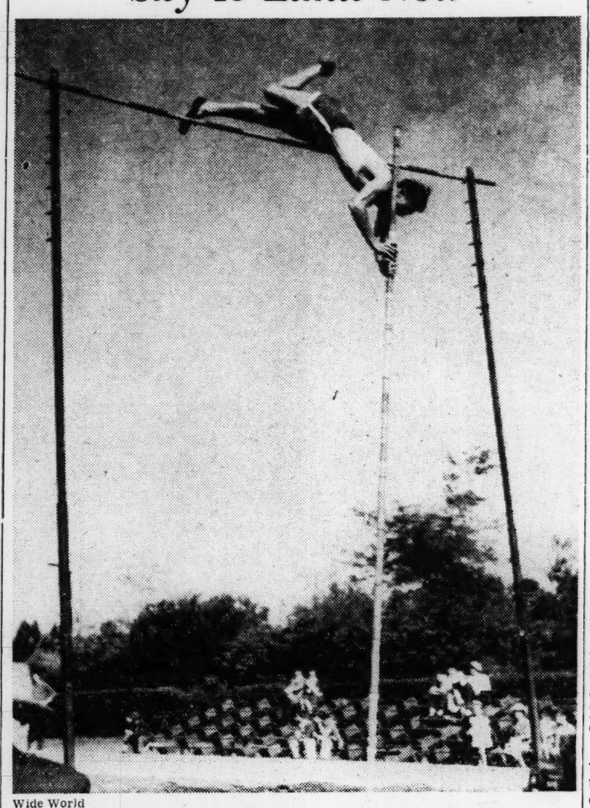
Results April 18

Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 3.
Washington 7, New York 4.

College Tennis

N. C. State 7, Boston College 2.
Bucknell 5, Lafayette 3.
Haverford 8, Union 1.
Michigan 8, Virginia 1.
N. Y. U. 5, Pace 4.

Sky Is Limit Now



Wide World

Warmerdam Climbs to New Vault Record

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Cornelius Warmerdam, San Francisco Olympic Club world record holder in the pole vault, climbed to new record heights in the meet with Stanford, setting the mark at 15ft. 2⅝in. Here he is pictured as he made good on his third and last effort at the mark.

Chess—*by F. R. Chevalier*

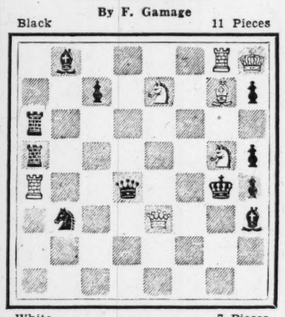
April 19, 1941

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2341

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



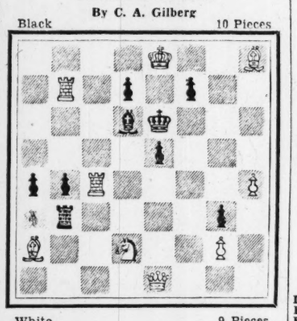
White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Honorable Mention, Circle d'echecs de Saint-Ouen International Tourney, 1938.)

Problem No. 2342

By C. A. Gilberg

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Composed before 1890.)

Solutions to Problems

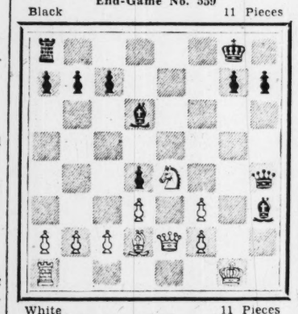
No. 2339. Q-B7

No. 2340. 1. K-Kt4 K-B5
2. Q-B5ch
1. . . . . BxR
2. Q-B4ch
1. . . . . KtxQ
2. R-K3ch
1. . . . . BxBch
2. KtxBch Kt-B6
2. RxKtch

End-Game No. 558. Black wins. 1 . . . KtxP (Black); 2 PxKt, BxPch; 3 KxB, Q-B7ch; 4 K-R3, Q-B6ch; 5 K-R4, B-B7ch; 6 K-Kt5, P-R3 mate.

End-Game No. 559

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

Black to play and win
(Hermann-Charousek, Budapest, 1896. The latter concludes effectively.)

Correspondence Match

The first Annual National United States Team Match, East vs. West is being sponsored by the Correspondence Chess League of America. All interested are invited to sign up with Walter F. James, Secretary, 4133 Tyler Street, Sioux City, Iowa. The only cost is 25c and players need not be members of the CCLA. Players will be divided into six classes and into sections of three players on each team. Each team member will play two games with each player on the other team.

Correspondence chess is a good substitute for actual crossboard play and such masters as Alekhine and Keres devoted themselves to this stimulating form in their younger days.

Keres Game

This game is from a recent Estonian tournament, details of which are not available. Keres has been reported to be devoting himself to university studies in Estonia, and it will be recalled that he was a participant in the 1940 Soviet championship, with results inconsistent with previous high honors.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Friedmann White	Keres Black	Friedmann White	Keres Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 R-R	QxKtP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 P-B5	Kt-Kt5
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21 B-B4	B-K3
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3	22 QxR	BxR
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	23 ExBch	KtxB
6 B-Q2	P-K4	24 Q-R7	Kt-B6
7 P-QR3	BxKt	25 R-K	Q-Kt5
8 BxB	Q-K2	26 P-B6	PxP
9 PxP	PxP	27 QxP	P-K5
10 P-K3	P-QR4	28 QxP	PxKt
11 B-K2	Castles	29 QxP(B3)	P-B4
12 CastlesKR	P-R5	30 R-R	Q-K5
13 P-KR3	Kt-Q2	31 Q-R5	P-B5
14 QR-Q	Kt-B4	32 PxP	Kt-Kch
15 B-Kt4	P-B3	33 K-R	QxPch
16 R-Q5	KtxB	34 KxQ	KtxPch
17 PxKt	Kt-R3	35 K-Kt3	KtxQch
18 QxP	QxP	Resigns.	

(South American Game)

This game was played in a recent major tournament of the Argentine Chess Federation.

English Opening

Marini White	Gromer Black	Marini White	Gromer Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	15 Kt-K3	Q-Kt3
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	16 Q-K5	P-B3
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	17 Q-B3	K-B2
4 P-QR3	P-Q4	18 B-B4	R-K
5 P-Q4	PxQP	19 Castles	Q-B3
6 KtxtP	KtxKt	20 Kt-B5	K-B
7 QxKt	P-B3	21 KR-K	Kt-B4
8 PxP	PxP	22 RxRch	QxR
9 P-K4	KtxP	23 Q-Q4	Kt-K5
10 KtxP	Kt-B4	24 Kt-Q6	KtxKt
11 B-KB4	Kt-K3	25 QxKtch	Q-K3
12 Q-K4	B-Q3	26 Q-Q5	K-K
13 BxB	QxB	27 Q-Kt8ch	Q-B
14 R-Q	K-B	28 R-Q8ch	Resigns

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
DiMaggio cf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Finney rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Fox lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	0	0	10	0	0
Cronin ss	3	1	1	2	3	2	0
Doerr 2b	3	2	2	8	1	5	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	2	5	1	3	0
Pytlak c	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peacock c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grove p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Williams	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
‡Carey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hash p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	3	8	18	27	11	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Collins rf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Davis 2b	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Johnson lf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Hayes c	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
Siebert 1b	4	0	1	1	8	0	0
S. Chapman cf	3	1	1	4	3	0	0
Suder 3b	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brancato ss	3	0	0	0	3	4	0
Knott p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	29	2	2	5	27	11	0

*Batted for Pytlak in seventh. †Batted for Grove in eighth. ‡Ran for Williams in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Runs batted in, Chapman 2, Doerr 3. Two-base hits, Tabor, Cronin. Three-base hit, Tabor. Home runs, Chapman, Doerr 2. Double play, Davis, Brancato and Siebert. Left on base, Philadelphia 3, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Knott 3, by Grove 2, by Hash. Struck out, by Knott 2, by Grove 3, Hits off Grove, 2 in 7 innings; off Hash, 0 in 2 innings. Wild pitch, Knott. Winning pitcher, Hash. Time, 1 h. 58m. Umpires, Grieve, McGowan and Quinn. Attendance, 11,308.

Bees

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Reese ss	6	2	2	2	0	4	1
Waner rf	5	2	2	2	3	0	0
Reiser cf	5	3	2	5	5	0	0
Medwick lf	5	0	2	2	2	0	0
Lavagetto 3b	4	1	2	2	1	1	0
Camilli 1b	6	1	2	3	5	0	1
Kampouris 2b	1	1	0	0	6	2	0
Owen c	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Casey p	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Swift p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	11	14	19	27	7	2
BOSTON							
Sisti 2b	6	1	2	3	1	3	2
Rowell 2b	5	0	1	2	2	0	0
G. Moore rf	5	0	1	2	2	0	0
Bray cf	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
West lf	4	1	0	0	4	0	0
Miller ss	3	1	0	0	4	1	0
Dahlgren 1b	5	1	2	2	10	2	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Averill	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
Tobin p	2	0	2	3	0	1	0
Lamanna p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
†Majeski	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	6	11	17	27	11	6

*Batted for Berres in fourth inning. †Batted for Tobin in seventh inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	2	3	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	11
Boston	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	6

Runs batted in, Reiser 3, Medwick 2, Owen 2, Sisti, Bray, Dahlgren 2, Tobin 2. Two-base hits, Moore, Bray, Dahlgren, Tobin, Camilli, Sisti. Home runs, Reiser, Dahlgren. Hits, off Casey, 4 in 4 2-3 innings; off Swift 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Tobin, 10 in 6 innings; off Lamanna, 4 in 3 innings. First base on errors, Brooklyn 4, Boston 2. Left on base, Brooklyn 13, Boston 13. Stolen base, Lavagetto. Sacrifice hits, Kampouris 2, Owen, Medwick. Base on balls, by Casey 5, by Swift, by Tobin 5, by Lamanna. Struck out, by Casey, by Lamanna; by Swift, Wild pitch, Casey, Lamanna 2. Winning pitcher, Swift. Losing pitcher, Tobin. Time, 2h. 40m. Umpire-in-chief, Dunn. Umpires on bases, Stewart and Magerkurth. Attendance, 8,360 paid, and 1,376 guests.

Draft Takes Greenberg Soon; Hits Tiger Hopes

By the Associated Press

Just as intended, the Army draft is striking both the mighty and the meek of baseball.

A selective service board in Detroit ended the confusion surrounding the status of big Hank Greenberg yesterday, and knocked the Tigers out of the American League pennant picture, by classifying him definitely 1-A and announcing he would be inducted into the army about May 7.

Another draft board disclosed yesterday that Cecil Travis, star shortstop of the Washington Senators, had been classified 1-A and probably would be called next month at about the time Third Baseman Buddy Lewis of the same team is to be inducted. Earlier this week Outfielder Joe Marty of the Phillies was informed he would be summoned. The same team already has given up Hugh Mulcahy.

The importance of these blows to the respective clubs cannot be overestimated. The Senators already are in the American League cellar and the loss of the only two really big league infielders they have means that the club may never get off the bottom.

The Phillies have lost three straight games and they'll be in the National League dungeon to stay just as soon as the Cincinnati Reds move out.

Both clubs probably would have finished there anyway. But Greenberg's going means a drastic change in position for Detroit—possibly a drop into the second division.

The towering home-run hitter was the most valuable player in the American League and no club can lose that kind of a keystone and go ahead as though nothing had happened. Besides the Tigers are weak in outfield reserves. Hank, highest salaried player in baseball, is believed to earn about $2,000 a week.

In the meantime the races in the two leagues are muddled in more than the usual early season turmoil.

In the National League the undefeated New York Giants are on top and the World Champion Reds are on the bottom without a single victory. The Boston Red Sox are unbeaten leaders of the American League while five clubs are tied for second with an even split of their games to date.

The Reds were rounted 4-1 by the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday in spite of the fact that Bucky Walters went swell for six innings. Then in the seventh Maurice van Robays opened with a homer and Vince Di Maggio smacked another with two teammates on base. Max Butcher held Cincinnati to five hits and the only run he allowed was a homer by Rookie Dick West.

The St. Louis Cardinals suffered their first defeat when the Chicago Cubs got rough with Clyde Shoun in the seventh inning on three extra base blows, the last a homer by Bill Nicholson, and won 6-4. Charley Root went the route and after a shaky start, finished with five scoreless innings.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

East Getting Down to Serious Rowing

NEW YORK—While Washington and California hold their annual dual crew race, climax of the Western season, today Eastern oarsmen are just getting down to serious business with two dual regattas scheduled.

The Western race over a three-mile course on the Oakland estuary will establish the winner as No. 1 threat in the annual Poughkeepsie national championship grind next June. The races in the East won't mean much more than elimination of the losers from serious consideration, and that only if they're badly beaten.

The two curtain-lifters are Columbia vs. Rutgers at New York and Princeton vs. Navy at Annapolis. Princeton and Rutgers started the season last week with an informal race on Lake Carnegie, in which Princeton's home forces scored a clean sweep.

Cleveland—Backers of the Cleveland Rams were considering today the effect of a Keep-the-Rams-Here rally on their problem of retaining or selling their franchise in the National Football League.

No official decision will be made, however, until a meeting of directors next week.

After the backers had explained their financial troubles, various notables urged retention of the club's franchise.

E. P. Bruch, president of the club, gave fans some hope by saying "the chances of the Rams staying here are more favorable now than they were before this meeting."

Atlanta, Ga.—The big-time bowlers with fancy averages may get their names in the papers, but the little fellows will have more fun than anybody else in the 14th tournament of the National Duckpin Congress, opening today.

Three thousand bowlers are engaged in a nine-day contest for approximately $10,000 in prize money—and 75 per cent are down in the "booster" class.

The spotlight is on the champions like Eddie Johnson, of New Haven, Conn., who set a new tournament record last year with 482 pins in three games; the Blue Ribbon team at Willimantic, Conn., which rolled over 2,000 to win in team play; Nick Tronsky, of Willimantic, men's all-events winner; Ruth Hempel, the southpaw Baltimore girl who won the women's singles, and Kitty Vick, of Norfolk, Va., who took the women's all-events crown. They are competing for the tournament titles, along with other duckpin experts from Maine to Florida.

Sea Island, Ga.—As the 200-target, all-gauge championship of the fifth annual Sea Island invitation skeet tournament went into the second half today, Ben T. Smith of Atlanta held a narrow lead—and he had to break 100 straight targets to win his position. Five others who hit 99 out of 100 tied in second place. They are M. B. Orr of New York, Mrs. M. E. Smythe of Aurora, Ohio, S. L. Hutcheson of Greenwich, Conn., W. W. Rapley of Washington, and E. R. Pratte of Miami.

Pinehurst, N. C.—The singles finals of the Pinehurst professional tennis tournament this afternoon will send Fred Perry, former international champion from England, against Richard Skeen of Hollywood, Calif. Perry beat Skeen two years ago in the American professional championship in Chicago.

Perry and Vincent Richards of New York won the doubles title yesterday, but were extended to the limit by Skeen and John Faunce of Los Angeles in a five-set match, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 4—6, 6—4.

Hoboken, N. J.—Stevens Institute of Technology registered its fourth consecutive lacrosse victory of the season yesterday by defeating Harvard, 9-3. Steve Downey, inside home, led the Stevens scoring with four goals. The game was close until the fourth period when the victors scored four times.

Newton, Mass.—Graduate Manager John P. Curley announced that Wake Forest College, in North Carolina, would fill Boston College's remaining football date on Nov. 8.

The complete Boston College schedule:

Sept. 20, St. Anslem's; 27, Tulane at New Orleans; Oct. 4, Permanently open; 11, Clemson; 18, Manhattan; 25, Georgetown; Nov. 1, Temple; 8, Wake Forest; 15, Tennessee; 23, Boston University; 29, Holy Cross.

St. Paul—It was again a case of calm before the storm in the American Bowling Congress. Nothing resembling high scores was posted in the pin classic yesterday, as the high ten leaders in all four divisions remained unchanged.

Storrs, Conn.—Coach Don White of the University of Connecticut has named John Winzler, guard, a junior, as basketball captain for the next season. Winzler, varsity player two years, won his letter in football and baseball.

Detroit—The Detroit Tigers announced last night the release on option of Murray Franklin, recruit third baseman, to Little Rock of the Southern Association. The release cut the American League champions to the 25 player limit.

Burlington, Vt. — The Mount Mansfield Ski Club tournament committee announced that the Sugar slalom scheduled for April 25-27 at Stowe, Vt., had been canceled because of lack of snow.

Greenwich, Conn. — Four girls participating in an exhibition as part of the opening of the National Boys' Club of America swimming championships bettered world's records yesterday.

Lorraine Fisher swam the 100-yard breaststroke in 1:15.3. The world's record established by Jane Dillard of Texas in 1939 was 1:16.6.

Miss Fisher also bettered her own 100-meter breaststroke swim mark of 1:24.2 with a 1:22.9.

Helene Rains swam the 500-yard breaststroke in 8:02.4 and the 500-meter in 8:50.8.

Gloria Callen, Miss Fisher, and Mildred O'Donnell swam the medley 150-yard event in 1:33.8. The world mark was 1:34.4 set April 1, 1940, by the Misses Fisher, Callen and Patricia Ryan.

Houston, Texas—Bryan "Bitsy" Grant, giant killer of the amateur tennis ranks, rubbed out defending champion Bobby Riggs in the River Oaks tennis tournament yesterday, 6—4, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

This triumph by Grant over the former national champion from Chicago sends the Atlantan into the River Oaks finals for the fifth time.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—San Francisco jumped into an early lead in the National Y. M. C. A. swimming championships, scoring 22½ points by placing in each of the five events completed last night.

Four new records were established for a 20-yard pool, and Roger Ahlman, St. Paul's lone entry, set a new mark of 20:10.8 in the 1,500-meter swim. He also won the 150-yard backstroke to place his city third with 12 points. St. Louis is second with 15.

Other teams' scores: Fort Wayne, 10; Portland, Ore., 10; San Antonio, Texas, 7; Worcester, Mass., 6; Washington, 4½; Toledo, 4; and Huntington, Ind., the defending champion, 3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Gerard Cote of Verdun, Que., won 44th Boston Marathon in record time of 2h., 28m., 28 3-5s.

By-Plays

Golf's Hall of Fame

The Professional Golfers' Association is one of the finest professional sports organizations in the United States. It has done many excellent things for the advancement of that game in this country. It is made up of a great body of sportsmen and holds the respect of everyone connected with the game.

For some time there had been talk of creating a Hall of Fame for golf. Baseball has one situated at Cooperstown, N. Y., and many believed that golf was worthy of such an institution. It has seemed to us that the United States Golf Association would be the organization which should establish it, but that organization did not make any move along those lines.

Perpetuate Game

Happily, however, the P. G. A. gave serious consideration to the proposition and decided to launch the project. We are among the thousands who are glad that they took this step because there is no doubt that it will do much toward perpetuating the history of golf. Everyone who is interested in the game should now do all he can to make the institution a great success.

That Augusta should have been picked as the location for the building was most appropriate. That is the city where the greatest non-championship tournament is held each year. This tournament not only draws the best amateur and professional players of the country, but also many enthusiasts. These fans are not good enough to play in a tournament like the Masters', but they enjoy golf fully as much as the experts. And when the building is completed and the exhibits are on display, that city probably will be visited by many golfers who would not have done so but for the Hall of Fame.

In picking Bobby Jones, Francis Ouimet, Walter Hagen, and Gene Sarazen the committee certainly made a fine beginning. Two amateurs and two professionals, they are undoubtedly among the greatest the United States has yet developed. But this is only the beginning. As yet no women have been named, but they are to be included. And we venture to predict that the first one to be named will be Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare.

Other Players

From now on the selecting of names is going to be harder. We doubt if any amateur or professional will stand out in future years as did the four already selected. If they are to go back and pick some of those golfers who are not now in active competition, there are such brilliant players as Chick Evans, Walter J. Travis, and Jerome D. Travers. And as to present-day players who might well be considered worthy of the honor there are Ralph Guldahl, Byron Nelson, and Lawson Little, to mention only three.

Baseball's Hall of Fame has been very fortunate in having pictures and equipment connected with the game presented to it. It also has a number of trophies won by ball players. We have no doubt that such things connected with golf will in time find their way into that sport's Hall of Fame. We certainly hope that the U. S. G. A., the P. G. A., all clubs, and individual golfers who have mementos of the game will donate them and so place them where they may be viewed by present and future generations.

Penn Oarsmen Open Season On April 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 19 — Robert Peabody, of South Orange, will stroke the Pennsylvania varsity crew next Saturday afternoon on the Schuylkill River when the Red and Blue opens its 64th season of rowing with a regatta in which Rutgers and Princeton will be the other participants.

The varsity, junior varsity, freshman and third varsity 150-pound eights will oppose similar crews from Rutgers while the varsity, junior varsity and freshman 150-pound crews will engage the same type crews from Princeton.

With approximately seven weeks of outdoor work completed, Rusty Callow's oarsmen are eager for their first competitive effort. Time trials during the past week were particularly good, reviving hope that Pennsylvania will have a strong flotilla on the water this Spring.

After experimenting with a number of combinations for several weeks, Callow formed a varsity eight during the two-a-day practice sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday that is expected to oppose Rutgers varsity eight. Along with Peabody, the stroke, are Charles Knopf, 7; Norman Keiser, 6; Fred Stimson, 5; Ernest Clark, 4; Hayward Pepper, 3; John Kieffer, 2; Francis Forbes, bow, and James Wiltsie, coxswain.

The junior varsity will be composed of George Webster, stroke; Hugh Winters, 7; Joseph Bracegirdle, 6; Albert Doering, 5; Robert Spiegel, 4; Gordon Palmer, 3; Lewis Walton, 2; Richard Dixon, bow, and Robert Einstein, coxswain.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'No Time for Comedy' in London

By Harold Hobson

London

Every writer, painter, musician, or other active worker in any of the arts in Britain today must feel more than a little sympathy with the mental division manifested by Gaylord Easterbrook (Rex Harrison), the dramatist here of S. N. Behrman's play, "No Time for Comedy," now at the Haymarket Theater. Even the least classical of us is aware that Nero has acquired historical opprobrium for fiddling while Rome was burning, and Easterbrook's suspicion that his light and airy comedies were out of tune with an age in which unoffending cities are nightly bombed indicates a line of thought that cannot be wholly unfamiliar to anyone who recognizes the enormous issues now at stake.

The play, therefore, is both topical and serious in theme, though in characters and story it is reminiscent of most of the brittle drawing-room comedies that have been written since Noel Coward first showed how profitable it is to present worthless people doing worthless things. Easterbrook is a New York playwright hitherto most successful in composing frivolous pieces for his wife (Diana Wynyard) to act in. But now he falls under the influence of flirtatious Amanda Smith (Lilli Palmer), whose forte it is to bring out latent genius amongst her admirers.

* * *

Her contention that he should write a serious play with a message for the world, under, of course, her guiding care and stimulus, a play in which, moreover, there would be no part for the wife, Linda, jumps with his increasing feeling that the state of Europe makes comedies ill-timed, impertinent, and callous. With this feeling, though it is rendered in terms that are at times both muddled and maudlin, Mr. Behrman himself sympathizes; and his sympathy takes the practical form of handing over the royalties of the play to Allied war charities. Nevertheless, things being what they are, and characters what they will be, it is evident that the only satisfactory ending to the play can be Easterbrook's recognition of the fact that his essay in the portentous is nothing more than a sham, running clean contrary to the bent of his abilities.

* * *

It seems to me that Easterbrook's feeling that, though comedies are out of place in wartime, everything would be all right if only he wrote plays of a tragic and deeper character, shows him not properly to have apprehended the issue. That issue surely is, when nations and peoples are fighting for their lives, have we any time to bother about culture at all? The idea that tragedy is a more seriously significant form of art than comedy is a delusion. It all depends on what kind of tragedy or comedy we are discussing. "Twelfth Night," though a comedy, is a play better worth writing in wartime than "Timon of Athens," which is a tragedy. But is either play worth writing at all? That is nothing less than the question at the back of Easterbrook's mind. Must culture be one of the casualties of the conflict?

A professor of poetry was stopped in the street by an irate woman during the last war. She demanded, "Why aren't you with our soldiers fighting to preserve civilization?" He replied, "Madam, I am the civilization they are fighting to preserve." The professor had been five times rejected for military service, and so could give that reply with an easy conscience. Yet there is more than a suspicion of truth in it. It is folly to abandon culture when culture is one of the things that make civilization worth while. And I can assure Mr. Behrman that an audience whose individual members have been bombed quite as much as is comfortable did not in the least find his comedy out of place or inappropriate.

The piece is, indeed, brilliantly played. Miss Wynyard as the wife is as beautiful as a sunrise, though perhaps as chilly. But her performance is exquisitely designed and molded. Mr. Harrison as Easterbrook, particularly in his comic distaste for his own wit, is throughout superb, and the play is mounted with taste and opulence.

The Chrysler Collection

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Important among private collections of modern art with emphasis on the School of Paris is the large Walter P. Chrysler, Jr., aggregate, numbering 341 oils, water colors, black-and-whites and sculpture, now on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Keynote of the exhibition is its Picasso section, with 89 items, including canvases, water colors, drawings, and sculpture that trace the development of the amazing Picasso from his beginnings, when he was 20 and influenced strongly by Toulouse-Lautrec and Gauguin, to his latest dissection of animate and inanimate forms.

Going back in time to Degas and the Impressionists, Manet, Cézanne, and a bronze by Renoir, the collection presents the work of Braque, Matisse, Léger, Juan Gris, Joan Miro, di Chirico, Lurçat, Rouault, etc., and Hans Arp, who links painting and sculpture in compositions that partake of each medium.

It is interesting to note how Renoir translated the human figure from color to form—paint to bronze—and how the American modern sculptor Alexander Calder, in his most recent abstracts, virtually takes Miro conceptions from one- to three-dimensional form, retaining the same space relationships and vibration of color shapes.

* * *

Picasso's first effort to break the human head into cubistic planes finds support both in his painting and in his sculpture, the restlessness of its experimentation being raised to the nth degree in his latest canvases that attempt to sum up all possible and impossible movements of particular objects in a single form.

Yet these recent Picassos are more than abstractions—they aim at what might be called a fourth dimension in art.

Running through the collection is a common denominator of the primitive, felt as much in a sophisticated Picasso, Braque, or Miro as in an intricate cave painting, also included. The take-off, therefore, for the ultimate in contemporary left-wing art may be traced to the aborigines rather than to the Greeks, although di Chirico attempts to combine the two in his half-primitive, half-Greek medleys.

Two general design aims are felt, one toward explosive violence of color and form juxtapositions, the other, via geometric, nonobjective art, toward an impersonal order of colors and shapes.

Sophisticated primitivism, in the School of Paris, is matched by a section devoted to early American art, where, among painter unknowns, may be found a forerunner of Albert P. Ryder. With accent on anonymity rather than names, this section hints at the untutored and the naïve in modern art.

A single item suggests the origin of the Chrysler millions. It is Joan Miro's character sketch, "The Chauffeur," posing him against a little inset of an early motor model. But perhaps more significant is the fact that a man whose fortune was founded on the purchase lure of smart modern industrial design turned in collecting to art pioneers whose courage to experiment had had much to do with that design.

In its arrangement the exhibition proceeds from expressionism to the abstract, thus logically carrying the modern experiment to final simplicity of pattern analysis. Yet in doing so it leads one to feel that the entire movement, as embodied in the Picasso revolt and adventure, is even now dated.

* * *

A new and much needed gallery has been added to the city's exhibition facilities by the United American Artists, Local 99, who have stepped into the breach left by the passing of the old Art Club by opening one of the city's largest single art display rooms in the United Office and Professional Workers of America Center, 310 S. Juniper Street.

The first show to occupy the space is the seventh annual membership exhibition of the U. A. A., itself, with emphasis on anti-war propaganda.

The exhibition is a protest against the brutality of war, with canvases that express the thought in every technique and shade of design, from representation through surrealism to the abstract.

The social by-products of war are touched also in such pictures as "Super Profiteers," by Samuel Fried, "Frightened Children," by R. Kapustin, and a barbed wire entanglement titled "Tickertape," by I. Possoff.

Directly war-inspired are June Groff's "War Monger," George Nichols' "Abstraction No. 2," and "Air Raid," a mother and child sculpture by Braverman.

* * *

But there are other paintings in the show. Perhaps the most impressive are Herschel Levitt's sinewy, lean farmer, done in browns and yellow-tans, and titled "Mural Detail"; Joe Hirsch's little labor study of a man in vermilion shirt raising a white milk bottle to his lips; Lawrence Ferguson's semi-cubistic landscapes; tiny water color city jottings by E. Fuerle, and one of the exhibition's most individualistic canvases, a delicate pastel-toned portrait of a young girl by A. Flory, smacking neither of the School of Paris which has obviously motivated a number of the entries, nor of propaganda.

Subsequent shows will be culled from outside as well as membership sources, an important feature of the new gallery venture being that it provides display opportunity for young men and women who may not yet have achieved place on the invitation lists of major exhibitions. Interesting, also, is the fact that the gallery is administered and frequented by workers, and is, in addition to its art function, a meeting place for various unions, notably of white-collar workers.

"Madame Cézanne," by Cézanne
From the Collection of Walter P. Chrysler, Jr.

London Sees Two New Ballets

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Happily we still need no coupons for concerts, nor are we told to choose between ballet and butter. Neither are we urged to dance for victory or to cultivate more home-grown ballet. Yet, at the New Theater, the Sadler's Wells Company has just given us two new home-grown works—one for the first time—and by its enterprise has drawn capacity audiences in which probably very few, if faced with the choice, would plump for butter instead of ballet.

Incidentally, the marked difference between our ballet and concert audiences is worth noting That of the ballet is the more youthful and its habitual ebullience once caused the director of Sadler's Wells, Ninette de Valois, to protest that "The ballet is in danger in England of being treated like a general election." Noise, of course, does not imply insight, but genuine excitement attends the production of a new work. Alas, not even the most imaginative of observers has ever accused symphony concert audiences of overexuberance. And for these staid listeners new works seem mostly to deepen the conviction that "there's no place like home."

* * *

Without a program one might easily have reversed the authorship of "The Prospect before Us, or Pity the Poor Dancers"—"an incident in the life of eighteenth-century dancers as recorded by Mr. Eber in his 'History of the King's Theatre' "—the choregraphy and scenario of which is by Ninette de Valois, and Frederick Ashton's new choregraphic fantasy, "The Wanderer." Mr. Ashton bows to Miss de Valois' interest in the Central Europe of yore and the salutation is acknowledged by an ingeniously contrived tribute—a sort of eighteenth-century Inanity Fair—to Mr. Ashton's keen sense of choregraphic humor. His "Wanderer," however, pictures a desperately earnest gentleman who was born, of all places, in a piano piece—Schubert's Fantasia in C, op. 15. He was christened "The Wanderer" because Schubert quotes a theme from his own song of the same title.

Choregraphically the Wanderer, living up to his name, strays far from the style and simplicities of his truly musical home. But before saying more it is only fair to give his official balletic biography. He "is not the physical traveler of the nineteenth century," explains the program, "but a mental and emotional traveler who belongs to all time. In the first movement (of the Fantasia) we see him as a young man, turning his back on love and compassion, fascinated by the glittering prizes of the external world. The second movement shows him in an internal world of doubts, despair, and distracting visions which clog his progress. The third movement shows him in the external world again, but this time he finds only disillusion in the prizes now within his grasp. In the fourth movement he summons up all the elements in his life and conquers both the external and internal worlds by a supreme effort of will."

* * *

As the last sentence shows, this rather Nietzschean figure—whose features are strangely familiar—is far more fantastic than the Fantasia from which he sprang. The program, by the way, is not clear as to who found him there. Rightly, he belongs to the old Central European school which specialized in yearning for the utterly unutterable and strained to achieve it by using a sort of choregraphic baby language, bare feet, and prancing instead of dancing. "Elevation" for them was strictly confined to a voluble appreciation of their own "originality." After all there is nothing very enterprising in the inability to dance. Mr. Ashton should have dispatched the Wanderer—a typical example of German philosophical "tourism"—to the nearest branch of the C. E. school, or left him safe in his sonata.

But whatever may be said about the unsuitability of "The Wanderer" as a subject for ballet, one cannot agree with the critics who think that Mr. Ashton is here below his form. His choregraphic style has little, if any, relation to Schubert's music—which, again, is a handicap—but the new work reveals the maturing of an outstanding talent and is in certain ways one of the most interesting things he has done. Half a century ago Wilde complained that "most of our elderly English painters spend their wicked and wasted lives in poaching upon the domain of the poets." Let the fate of their pictures, from which we now avert our eyes in the auction room and the Tate Gallery, be a warning to our modern choregraphers when they are tempted to trespass upon the domain of the philosophers. Better Mr. Ashton's own delightful "Façade" than the façade of seriousness of pseudo-philosophical Wanderers.

* * *

Graham Sutherland's scenery and costumes would have astonished Schubert and his companions in the servants' hall at the Esterhazys' country seat—and no doubt the Count himself. The Wanderer seemed to demand as his background one of those nice, old-fashioned ruined abbeys, with a thin, waning moon, owls, bats in the belfry, and all the other "props" of cobwebby romance. One would like to see Mr. Sutherland decorate a more modern theme and score. The costumes of "The Wanderer" could have been stronger in color against a backcloth keyed so high, but it is not unlikely that here was the origin of some very happy lighting.

It is related that when Miss de Valois met the Australian, Robert Helpmann, for the first time, she said to him: "Something can be done with that face." She discerned the actor in the dancer. Few dancers can "hold" a stage like Helpmann, and every role, from the classical and romantic to grotesque comedy, seems to fit him like a glove. In "The Prospect before Us" Miss de Valois has given him a comedy dance which in its way is as remarkable as the barman's dance in Massine's "Union Pacific." Prince Siegfried in "Le Lac des Cygnes" (Act II.), the elevated Mr. O'Reilly, and the "Wanderer," all in one afternoon, apparently cost Helpmann about as much effort as a chameleon makes to change color.

Two pianos, however well played, are a poor substitute for an orchestra, and were probably responsible for a certain raggedness in the ensembles.

Two Shows by Americans

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

There are two shows by Americans in New York galleries which seem to us particularly noteworthy. Most stimulating perhaps is the exhibition of paintings by Thomas H. Benton at the Associated American Artists galleries, while most excellent from the viewpoint of technical accomplishment is the display of new water colors by John Whorf at the Milch Gallery.

Benton, an enthusiastic exponent of the American scene in painting, is already well known to American gallery-goers, having exhibited his work frequently and with much success. For years he has been strongly attracted by the regional life of the country, and his career has been a roving adventure in the painting of homely and characteristic scenes. He has done the cotton fields of the South, the prairie farms of the Middle West, and many a local type in the midst of a picturesque habitat.

His present display, which consists of some 16 canvases, is a much smaller show than the retrospective which he gave here two years ago. The subject matter, however, keeps to the same regional material, even though the general pattern is more restricted. The portraits which are included, for example, are not portraits in the conventional sense so much as documents of a given locale.

In Missouri he found material for picturesque characterization in the subject of an aged Negro, the "Aaron" of one of his latest figure subjects, and from Missouri also comes his portrait of a farmer, the "Old Man Reading." In rural New England, where he spends his summers, Benton found subjects for several of his newest landscapes, as well as a portrait of a lobster fisherman.

Benton has been concentrating on new problems in these paintings, and one development most notable in his work is its newly strengthened objectivity. While the strong rhythms which add to the vitality and interest of some of Benton's works remain an essential manifestation of his style of painting, several of these pictures get along very well without the undulating passages. The process of observation in the portraits and still-lifes is certainly more direct than formerly, and along with it there is a further tendency toward enrichment of his colors.

This seems to us a very good show, which illustrates Benton's interest in imaginative ideas as well as his more prosaic realism. Besides the "Spring Plowing," which is fresh in color and appealing in its smooth-flowing design, there is a most interesting small canvas in which the theme of the prodigal's return is applied to a New England scene.

It appears almost inevitable that one should think of John Whorf's water colors in relation to the work of such masters of water color as Winslow Homer and John Sargent. His style is much in line with theirs, and his work has sometimes a corresponding brilliance. Of course it is possible to feel that these pictures are too decidedly Homer-like at times to entitle them to unqualified approval. We felt very much that way about Whorf's water colors in the Milch exhibition when we reached the picture called "The Western Bank," a study of a doryman at sea in which there is a startling resemblance between the subject and Homer's "The Fog Warning."

Otherwise one can find little other than admiration for the way Whorf handles his water colors, and for the charm and beauty he discloses in them. He uses color strongly at times, as in the "Winter Night," with a handsome, somber feeling for mood. Again he uses it with great delicacy, as in "The Arbor" and other subjects filled with sparkling atmosphere and warm sunlight. The show is about the fourth he has given at yearly intervals at this gallery. It is certainly one of the best.

New York Opera and Concerts

By Oscar Thompson

New York

"Parsifal" at the opera house, "Parsifal" in the concert halls, "Parsifal" on the air—and then the program makers can put away for another year all thought of what is appropriate to concerts falling on, or about, Easter Sunday and Good Friday. Last season there were five "Parsifals" at the Metropolitan—a total beyond anything credited to Wagner's "consecrational festival drama" since it was brought back to the repertory in 1919-20, after the wartime exile of all German works, save, strangely enough, Flotow's "Martha." This year, there were but two, and both post-season, presented last week after the company had returned from its annual tour.

No new disclosures were to be expected and none came to light at either the Wednesday evening or the Good Friday afternoon performance. The casts were identical save that Emanuel List was the Gurnemanz of the first representation, Alexander Kipnis of the second. Though no singing actor is likely to make a Hans Sachs or a Wotan of Gurnemanz, who in popular favor probably ranks even below King Marke, Mr. Kipnis contrives to sharpen the outlines of the character and invest it with more of personality than is commonly the case, besides singing the music exceeding well. But of course it is the orchestra, rather than the singer, that has most to do with realizing the beauty of what is conveniently called "the Gurnemanz music."

* * *

Kirsten Flagstad, her voice fresh, her technique at its most solid and sure, repeated her former successes as Kundry and then, last Saturday afternoon, at the last of the post-season series, contributed another memorable Isolde. Lauritz Melchior and other members of the Wagnerian wing collaborated in performances of familiar and now well-standardized merits—and defects—under the musical leadership of Erich Leinsdorf and Edwin McArthur.

Arturo Toscanini's broadcasting of the "Parsifal" Prelude and "Good Friday Spell" was, for those seated in the NBC Symphony's big studio, about all in beauty of sound and perfection of detail that the playing of this music well could be. But to follow its reverential solemnities with two inconsequential pieces by Sinigaglia and then cap the artistic anti-climax with the strutting overture to Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra" was one of the strangest bits of program-making of the season.

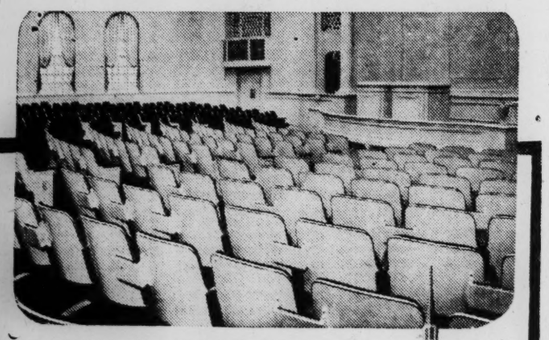
On the next afternoon (Easter Sunday) John Barbirolli conducted an all-Wagner program that had as its chief claim to distinction some superb singing—viewed primarily as singing—on the part of Helen Traubel. If ever there was a temptation to salute the St. Louis soprano as "the American Flagstad" it was after she had invested Isolde's so-called "Narration" from the first act of "Tristan und Isolde" and the Immolation Scene from "Götterdämmerung" with such power and vitality of tone as to present a challenge to any soprano known to the American public. If this singing had a fault, it was a certain uniformity of color, an excessive brightness, a too continuous sense of "drive" and "bite" in the fundamental sound of the voice. But this could not rob it of its exciting sweep and brilliance. Its stirring effect was the more remarkable in that Mme. Traubel found it expedient to use a wordbook in singing the Immolation and to have before her the notation of the score in essaying the "Tristan" excerpt, a procedure scarcely to be recommended to an artist seeking spontaneity of dramatic expression.

Sir Thomas Beecham's second appearance as guest conductor of the City Symphony was as exciting, if not quite so surprising in the results obtained from the WPA orchestra, as his first. But Delius' "Paris," which was the program's one departure from the usual, has not acquired new depths or any added thrust with the passing of the years.

* * *

Two additional "first times" must be credited to Mr. Barbirolli and the Philharmonic-Symphony. One was the performance of Benjamin Britten's "Sinfonia da Requiem," completed about a year ago and intended as an act of devotion to his father and mother. It is an extended threnody, scarcely a symphony and certainly not a requiem in the accepted sense. Its three connected parts, "Lacrymosa," "Dies Irae," and "Requiem Aeternam" build acrid and rather labored climaxes of shrill lament. But although basic ideas, when isolated, seem commonplace, the handling of them does not. The other "first time" was Nicolai Berezowsky's Introduction and Waltz for String Orchestra, which had, however, been heard earlier on the air. As a former chamber music and orchestra player, Mr. Berezowsky knows string sonorities. He has employed this knowledge to good effect in a work not without melodic appeal, if no more pretentious than its title suggests. Mr. Barbirolli presented the novelties with the zeal of an evangelist.

A newcomer in the recital field, Villam E. Simek, gave a violin recital on April 8 that had the faults of its virtues and the virtues of its faults. For young Mr. Simek, a Czechoslovakian by birth, proved to be essentially a temperamental player and his abundance of high spirits both vitalized and disordered his performances. When his playing was sufficiently disciplined it was at once facile and expressive. Elsewhere was much of exaggeration. The accompaniments of Lukas Foss bespoke a kindred soul.



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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	240,000
Previous day's sales	485,280
1941 volume to date	39,889,899
1940 volume to date	64,763,748

Resistance To Downtrend In Securities

NEW YORK, April 19—Scattered spots of resistance were seen in today's stock market but the list as a whole continued to display slipping tendencies.

It was a slow-going performance from the start and this, more than anything else, provided mild encouragement for bullish contingents that were beginning to feel the lengthy slide might be nearing an end.

Price alterations were mostly in minor fractions and, near the final hour, numerous issues were unchanged.

Despite the appearance of small buying support here and there a number of leaders again edged into new low ground since the fall of France last June.

Principal handicaps, brokers said, remained in pessimistic war news, tax fears and labor doubts.

Among wavering stocks were U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Crucible Steel, General Motors, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, U. S. Rubber, Kennecott, Texas Corp., Montgomery Ward and United Aircraft.

Up a trifle were Bethlehem Steel, Standard Oil of N. J., and du Pont.

Brokers Irregular

Some utilities and rails rallied a little in the bond market today but offsetting losses mixed the trends throughout the list.

Traders exercised the usual week-end caution noticeable in critical war periods, waiting for final settlement of the fighting in Greece.

Prospects of additional freight traffic expansion as war industry speeds production discouraged liquidation of rails, the technical situation of the carrier issues, moreover, was considered improved after the April shakeout.

Tending higher were American Telephone 3¼s, Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s, Santa Fe general 4s, Republic Steel 4½s, Walworth 4s, Detroit Edison 3s and Texas Corp. 3s.

Off fractions to more than a point were Illinois Central 4s of 1951, Erie 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s and New York Central 5s.

U. S. Treasury issues in the over-the-counter market, where the bulk of the dealings are handled, were shaded downward in a slow market. Foreign dollar loans were narrowly uneven.

Business Personals

Don A. Luscombe, long identified with the aviation industry, has been named head of the aircraft parts division of the Louisville, Ky., plant of the Reynolds Metals Company, according to R. S. Reynolds, President. Mr. Luscombe entered the airplane manufacturing business after the first World War, and worked for Waco Aircraft Company and the Lambert Engineering Corporation. He formed the Monocoupe Corporation, later sold to the Velie Corporation. In 1935, he organized the Luscombe Airplane Corporation at West Trenton, N. J.

Shields & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have announced the opening of a new department in their New York office, under the management of Anderson Bowers, to deal in United States Government securities.

Milton W. Harrison, Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, Jeffrey Granger of Sulzbacher, Granger & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, and Harry Thompson, Vice-President of Continental Bank & Trust Company, have consented to act as a committee for the protection of holders of 35-year 5 per cent sinking fund debentures of Equitable Office Building Corporation.

Harlow Bradley, of Milwaukee, and for many years connected with the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Company, has been appointed Supervisor of Foreign Dealers, according to Max W. Babb, President of the company. In his new capacity, Mr. Bradley's chief duties will be to promote the sale of the company's main line of industrial machinery in foreign countries.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Mich Bakeries Inc	10c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Vanadium Corp	25c	..	May 5	Apr. 28
Accumulated				
Altorfer Bros pf	$1	..	May 15	May 1
Fenton United Clean & dye Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 12
Ind G & Ch $3 pf	$1.50	..	June 2	May 21
Walker & Co A	62½c	..	May 15	May 1
Regular				
Alpha Port Cem	25c	..	June 25	May 31
Amer Meter Co	75c	..	June 14	May 28
Bendix Aviation	$1	..	June 2	May 10
Chain Store Real Est Trust (Mass.)	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Chain Store Investment Corp $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Colum Tr Co (Bost)	$2	S	May 1	Apr. 20
Commoll, Ltd	10c		May 15	Apr. 26
Conn Lt & P pf	$1.37½	Q	June 1	May 15
Dickerson (Walker Tr Co	75c	S	Apr. 28	Apr. 18
Gen Cigar pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 16
Granby Co MS&P	*15c	..	June 2	May 17
Int Harvest pf	$1.75	Q	June 2	May 5
Int Utilities Corp $3.50 prior pf	$7½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Kings Co Trust	$20	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Leitch Gold Min Ltd	2c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Lynchberg & Abingdon Telegraph Co	$3	S	July 1	June 14
Michigan Baker, Inc. 37 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Do $1 non-cum pr pf	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Motor Fin Corp	25c	Q	May 31	May 17
Nat City Lines	25c	Q	June 15	May 31
Do $3 pf	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Nat City Lines A	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Nat Fdg Cp (Cal)	35c	Q	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Nat Lead pf A	$1.75	Q	June 14	May 29
Nat Pow & Lt	15c	Q	June 2	May 2
Noyes (CF) 6% pf	22½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Owens-Ill Glass	50c	..	May 15	Apr. 29
Peerless Casualty	35c	S	May 1	Apr. 19
Pullman, Inc	25c	Q	June 16	May 26
St John Dry Dock & S Ltd 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
St Louis Car pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Scranton Lacka Tr Co (Scranton, Pa)	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Seaboard Oil (Del)	25c	Q	June 14	June 2
Second Nt Bk Cinn	$3	S	May 1	Apr. 30
Signode Steel Strap	25c	..	May 2	Apr. 26
Do pf	62½c	Q	May 2	Apr. 26
Strawbn&C pr pf	$1.50	Q	June 2	May 15
Trane Co	25c	..	May 15	May 1
Do pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 24
United Wallpaper Fac pr pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 23

*Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Apr17
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	2	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	Apr18
7¾	5¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr18
42½	36	Air Reduct (1a)	6	36	36	36	
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	3	½	⅛	⅛	Apr18
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	½	½	½	Apr18
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	7⅛	7	7	Apr18
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	15	7½	7⅛	7⅛	Apr18
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18	18	18	Apr18
25⅜	18⅜	Alleg Lud (½g)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	149¼	148	149¼	+1½
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	Apr18
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	2	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	5	5⅝	5½	5½	
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73	73	73	— ½
37	26⅜	Allis-Ch (1½e)	3	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ¼
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	15	15	15	
1¼	1	Amal Leather	2	1	1	1	Apr17
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	Apr12
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	47½	46½	46½	Apr18
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	46	46	46	Apr18
8¼	6⅛	Am Bank Note	3	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	10	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	5	32½	32½	32½	Apr18
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	14	1	1	1	Apr18
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	3	83	83	83	— ⅛
185	175	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	
31⅜	23¼	Am Car & Fdy	4	23	23	23	— ¼
69	56	Am C & F pf (7)	6	65	63½	63½	Apr18
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	5	18⅞	18½	18½	Apr18
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108	Am Chicle (4a)	1	108	108	108	Apr17
8¾	7	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr 9
6½	4⅝	Am Comm Al	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Apr18
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	1	12	12	12	Apr18
17⅛	1½	Am Encaus Til	6	1½	1½	1½	Apr18
5	3¾	Am European	2	4⅝	4½	4½	Apr16
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅝
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	9	17½	17	17½	+1
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr16
38½	25	Am-Haw SS (2)	4	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	3	3	3	
30	28	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Apr16
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr18
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½c)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr17
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	3	4	4	4	Apr16
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	48½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
17⅛	11¼	Am Locomotive	3	11	11	11	— ¼
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	5	82	81⅞	82	Apr18
13¾	11⅛	Am M & F (.34g)	4	11	11	11	— ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	16⅛	16	16	Apr18
3¼	1⅛	Am Power & Lt	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	36¾	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	3	37	36¾	36¾	Apr18
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	2	32⅝	32½	32½	Apr18
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.35g)	7	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
7	5⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr17
8⅜	7½	Am Seat (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr18
45¼	34	Am Sm&R(½g)	2	34½	34	34	— ½
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	144½	144½	144½	Apr16
54	44¾	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Apr17
28½	19⅜	Am Stl F (¼g)	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr15
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr15
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	15	15	15	— ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	Apr17
14½	12¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr16
168¾	156	Am T & T (9)	8	156¼	156⅛	156¼	
73½	67	Am Tobacco (5)	4	67½	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149¼	149¼	149¼	—1½
7	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
7¼	4½	Am Water Wks	24	4½	4⅜	4½	
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	91	91	91	Apr17
8⅜	6¼	AmWoolen	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	18	5	5	5	
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	14	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	11½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	3	9	9	9	Apr16
2⅛	1⅛	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr17
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27½	27½	27½	Apr16
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr15
5½	4¼	Armour Ill	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	5	53	51¾	51¾	Apr18
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	26¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	4½	4½	4½	
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	6½	6¼	6½	Apr18
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	Apr18
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Apr12
35⅛	29	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Apr18
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	10	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	66½	66	66	Apr18
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	4	18	17¾	18	
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	5	22½	22	22½	Apr17
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	26	26	26	— ⅝
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	2	22½	22½	22½	— ½
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr16
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Apr17
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
2⅞	1½	Austin Nichols	2	1¾	1½	1¾	Apr15
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	14	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
B							
19	13	Bald Loco ct	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	14	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
6⅛	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
10½	7½	Barber As (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	3	7	7	7	Apr18
9⅜	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
31⅜	27½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22	22	22	Apr18
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¼	113¼	113½	Apr 9
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	23	Bendix Av (2g)	5	33	32¾	32⅞	— ¼
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
56⅞	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55½	55½	55½	Apr15
32	27	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
89½	69	Beth Steel(1½g)	7	69¾	69	69¾	+ ¾
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	122½	122	122	Apr18
25⅜	23¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	4	24½	23¼	23¼	Apr18
21¼	17	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	16½	16½	16½	—1¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	Apr18
18⅜	15	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	15	15	15	Apr17
18⅝	13	Boeing Airplane	14	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
35	26¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	2	26	26	26	—1¼
22⅜	18⅝	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	3	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	8	16½	16	16½	+ ½
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr18
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
4½	3¾	Brew Corp (.10g)	3	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
12⅜	9	Bridgeport (¼g)	9	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ½
25⅜	19	Briggs Mfg (½g)	1	19	19	19	
41	36	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38	38	38	Apr18
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	22	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Apr17
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	3	20⅝	20½	20½	
12⅜	9⅛	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Apr18
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	3	24¾	24	24	Apr18
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	29	27½	27½	—1¾
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	8	17½	16¾	16¾	Apr17
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	2	50	50	50	Apr14
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	23	8⅛	8	8	
3¾	2¼	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr18
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	Apr18
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
12	9⅝	Byron Jack (1)	3	9¾	9	9	— ¾
C							
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry .60)	7	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ½
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ⅛g	1	36½	36½	36½	Apr18
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr18
30½	25¾	Carpent Stl(½g)	2	26	25¾	25¾	Apr18
3½	2⅝	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr17
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	44½	44½	44½	Apr18
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ¼
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
22¾	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18	18	18	— ¼
2⅝	1⅜	Cent Foundry	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3	2⅛	Cent RR Nj	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr15
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4½	4½	4½	
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	5	28	28	28	—1
5⅜	3¼	Cert-teed Prod	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr18
44½	38	Ches & Ohio (3)	17	38	37¼	37½	— ½
102½	97¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr17
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr17
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr18
4¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
2½	⅛	Chi Great West	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
8½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	3	11	11	11	— ⅛
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Apr14
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr18
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr12
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	4	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	1	1½	1½	1½	
72½	58½	Chrysler (1½g)	17	57½	57⅛	57¼	— ¼
10¾	8⅞	City I & F(.30g)	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	
3	2¼	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr17
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	33	33	33	Apr15
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	6	26½	26	26	Apr17
35¼	26⅝	Climax M (1.20)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	7	30½	30¼	30½	Apr15
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	2	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr10
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	7	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Apr18
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	103½	103½	103½	Apr 4
30¼	22	Collins&A (2¼g)	2	22	22	22	
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	4	14¼	14	14	Apr18
21¾	17¼	Colum Br A .45g	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr18
21	17¼	Colum Br B .45g	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Apr18
4⅞	3	Col G&E (.10g)	3	3	3	3	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77	77	77	Apr16
6⅞	4½	Colum Pict	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr17
80½	72	Col Carb (1g)	1	72	72	72	Apr18
31	26	Coml Credit (3)	1	26	25½	25½	— ½
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Apr10
37⅞	31¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
110	104½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Apr16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	15	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
1⅜	⅜	Com'th & South	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	55	55	55	+ ⅜
30½	26¼	Com Edis (1.80)	3	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Apr16
18½	15	Congoleum (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	3	23½	23	23½	+ ¾
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr18
7⅞	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	9	6	6	6	
23⅜	19½	Cons Edison (2)	9	19⅝	19½	19½	
107⅜	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	104⅝	104½	104½	— ½
¾	½	Con Film Ind	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr17
8	7¼	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr18
3⅛	2½	Cons Laundries	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Apr18
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1	1	1	Apr18
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Apr12
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	Apr16
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	7	13⅝	13	13	Apr18
13	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	8

Commerce and Finance

General Motors to Aid Defense by Omitting 1943 Models

Business and Industry

Roosevelt Is Not in Favor Of Sales Tax

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sharply conflicting views regarding the imposition of a general sales tax to help raise $3,500,000,000 of new revenue developed in the House Ways and Means Committee, after President Roosevelt had indicated opposition to such a levy.

At his press conference, the Chief Executive was asked about his attitude toward a sales tax and replied that it was the same as always.

"That means that you do not care for it?" he was asked. Not very much, Mr. Roosevelt replied.

Conflicting Views

Representative John Dingell (D) of Michigan expressed the viewpoint of numerous legislators when he characterized the sales tax as inequitable and unfair in that it would impose an "undue share" of the burden on "the little fellows."

Representative Wesley Disney (D) of Oklahoma asserted, on the other hand, that the existing federal gasoline tax was actually a sales tax, as was the tax on theater admissions. Many states already have sales taxes, Mr. Disney added.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina said the committee would meet Monday in closed session, probably with some representatives of the Treasury Department, to make a preliminary canvass of the situation.

President Roosevelt told the press conference he had not the faintest idea of how the new revenues ought to be raised. That, he said, is for the determination of the house committee.

Many Proposals

A number of proposals for new taxes have been circulated, and there has been general agreement that existing rates on personal and corporation incomes should be increased. Suggestions also have been made that Congress lower the present exemptions of $2,000 for married persons and $800 for single individuals.

Others suggestions have included:

1. A "withholding" tax under which employers would withhold a definite percentage of employees' gross wages and turn the money over to the Treasury.

2. A withholding levy combined with a system of "forced loans." Under this system, an employer might withhold 10 per cent of an employee's wage, for instance. Five per cent would be a direct tax but the employee would receive government stamps, redeemable in cash after the emergency, for the other five per cent.

3. A new system of excess profits taxes to drain off corporate earnings resulting from defense orders.

4. Increase and extension of existing "nuisance" levies, such as those of gasoline, liquor, telephone calls and amusements.

Leaders predicted the House would approve some new legislation by June 1 and that Senate action would follow sometime before the new fiscal year begins July 1. Any new legislation is expected to apply to income for the present calendar year.

Revival of a long list of World War excise taxes, such as those on railroad tickets and life insurance policies, was described in Congressional circles as a logical step toward the proposed goal of $3,500,000,000 in additional revenues.

Renewals Expected

Some members of the House Ways and Means Committee went so far as to say renewal of such levies was "a foregone conclusion."

Well-informed members said that in addition to producing new revenue, needed to finance the defense program, the Administration looked to higher taxes for a psychological result—impression on the general public of the gravity of the current situation.

Among the biggest money-raisers in the excise tax group 20 years ago was the levy on the transportation of freight by rail or water which, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, produced $140,019,200. The preceding year, the tax on passenger travel by rail or water produced $98,786,635. Both levies were discontinued in 1922.

Other excise taxes imposed during or immediately after the World War included levies on lighting fixtures, medicinal preparations, soft drinks, motion-picture film, sporting goods, cameras and lenses, chewing gum, firearms, and electric fans.

In the year ended June 30, 1920, the tax on candy brought in $23,142,033, but the yield dropped to less than half that sum in 1924, the last year it was collected.

Libby, McNeill Reports Decline in Year's Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Libby, McNeill and Libby, food packing company, reported net income of $2,660,847, equal to 73 cents a common share, in the fiscal year ended March 1, 1941. This compared with net income of $3,782,237, or $1.04 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Daniel W Creeden, President, said that an increase in domestic and Canadian sales was offset by a decline in sales outside North America. Total domestic and foreign sales were $69,320,326, down 5.14 per cent from $73,080,185 in the year ended March 2, 1940.

The company's plants in England and the European continent are intact and operating, Mr. Creeden said, but production at present is very limited.

Insurance Official

Harold M. Stewart

Elected a Second Vice-President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Mr. Stewart formerly was an Assistant Secretary for the company.

Northeastern Ohio Busy Working On Defense Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—According to a current survey of the industries of northeastern Ohio, 40.6 per cent of 250 plants are engaged in defense work under direct contracts while 66 per cent of all plants are working on sub-contracts related to defense, the McGraw-Hill industrial magazine, Factory Management and Maintenance, said.

Nearly 38 per cent of all the plants surveyed are experiencing some difficulty in obtaining materials, the survey revealed. Steel led the list of materials hard to get, 33.9 of the plants reporting difficulty in obtaining it. Nineteen other materials were listed but in no case did more than 8 per cent of the manufacturers report a shortage.

The survey was conducted by Harry Deane Wolfe, Director of the Bureau of Business Research at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. He also reported, in an article in the current issue of Factory, that 51.4 per cent of the manufacturers surveyed had noticed advances in the cost of raw materials and that, of these, 85.9 per cent felt that the increases were justified.

"As might be expected, more of the large-sized plants have received direct war defense contracts than either the small or medium-sized companies," Mr. Wolfe said, pointing out that prime defense contracts were held by 67.8 per cent of the large plants, 31.9 per cent of the medium-sized plants, and only 16.7 per cent of small plants. However, the fact that 66 per cent of all the plants, regardless of size, were working on defense sub-contracts was regarded by Wolfe as a surprising and hopeful sign.

"This augurs well for the success of the defense program for it is now becoming well distributed among concerns of all sizes and in cities large and small," he declared.

Middle West Corp. Must Drop Unit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission ordered the Middle West Corporation to separate itself from a subsidiary, Middles West Service Company, within 60 days.

Service Company was established by Middle West in 1936, with SEC approval, to perform certain services, such as accounting, engineering purchasing and analyses, for companies in the $600,000,000 public utility system. The SEC later reversed its views on interlocking directorships, such as exist between Middle West and Service Company, and ordered a new study.

The records showed that during 1939 Middle West Service Company provided service "at cost" to 41 associated companies and four non-associated companies and on a profit basis to 21 non-associated companies.

Department Store Sales Show Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of department stores in the Second Federal Reserve District showed an over-all increase of 5 per cent in March over a year ago, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported.

Some of the up-state cities jumped ahead of the average. Elmira, with an increase of 45 per cent; Buffalo, 26 per cent, and Binghamton, 21 per cent, were among the leaders.

Bridgeport had a gain of 17 per cent, the same as Syracuse. Albany reported a gain of 11 per cent.

Ford of Canada Reports Record Sales in 1940

WINDSOR, Ont. (CP)—Sales volume of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., in 1940 was the highest in the history of the company, according to the annual report issued, but net profit on the year's operations totaled only $2,584,311 as compared with $3,012,570 in 1939.

Earnings amounted to $1.55 per share compared with $1.81 per share in 1939. Decrease in net profit was attributed in part to increased taxes and the small margin of profit on military orders.

G. M. Says No New Models For 1943 Year

NEW YORK, April 18 (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced today that it was discarding all plans for new models for 1943 to alleviate the pressure for machine tools and plant needed for defense.

The tooling up for 1942 models, it was explained, is now about done, so that the call upon the machine tool industry would come if the big motor maker now were to start work upon models changes for 1943.

This announcement followed by a disclosure in Washington by Director William S. Knudsen of the Office for Production Management that the motor industry had agreed to cut its production 20 per cent next year to increase its arms output.

Would Save $35,000,000

"We propose," Alfred P. Sloan, President, said in a letter to Mr. Knudsen, announcing the new policy, "to eliminate the yearly model change of passenger cars that we normally make, applicable to the year 1943. This means that the 1942 model, which goes into production this summer, will be continued through 1943. . . ."

The move, Mr. Sloan said, was aimed to help the defense program, by taking some of the load off administrative and technical management and tooling capacity.

"'On the first count," Mr. Sloan's letter said, "there would be released a very considerable amount of managerial technical talent that could be diverted to production and engineering problems involved in national defense. As you know, we have highly organized engineering departments in every division. This means that there would be promptly available a reservoir of qualified and experienced technicians who could be used wherever defense needs might demand.

"'On the second count, we spend on an average model change from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. This involves tooling, almost entirely. Probably 90 per cent of this capacity could be diverted to defense purposes. In terms of production, there would be involved approximately 15,000,000 man hours.

Other Makers May Follow

"'These two specific contributions do not, by any means, represent all that might be accomplished as the elimination of such a comprehensive program has an important effect throughout nearly all of the corporation's activities,'" the letter concluded.

In Detroit all leading manufacturers did not comment immediately upon the General Motors' announcement, but it was said authoritatively that none of the other companies had "made their plans as far ahead as 1943 models."

"We are so busy on defense work," said K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation, "that we have not a chance to think about 1943 models. We have not got our 1942 models out yet."

There has been a general impression in automotive manufacturing circles, that if the present emergency continues it would be impracticable to plan on major changes for 1943 models, the preliminary planning of which must be made approximately a year in advance.

It has been hinted in trade circles that most of the car makers would be content, if they succeed in implementing the contemplated changes for 1942 models, to forego 1943 changes and announce as many "advances" and "improvements" as possible as production next year progresses.

New Weekly Retail Sales Index Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A new weekly index of department store sales has been prepared by the Federal Reserve Board and will be published regularly in the Board's weekly statement on department store sales and in the Federal Reserve Bulletin. The index is expressed in terms of weekly average sales for the period 1935-1939 and is not adjusted for seasonal variation. The new index, the current issue of the Bulletin points out, will give a prompter picture of short-term changes in retail trade than is available with the monthly figures and will be considerably clearer and more useful than the weekly sales comparisons which have been published by the Board for the last three years.

Data for the new index are available since the beginning of 1937 when weekly figures were first reported, the Bulletin states. Through 1940 the index is compiled from sales data reported to the Federal Reserve Banks by approximately 275 larger department stores located throughout the country and accounting for about 50 per cent of the total national department store sales. The index has been carried forward since the end of 1940 on the basis of sales reports from a more comprehensive list of stores, including the retail departments of national chains in addition to the independent department stores.

Canadian Auto Output Up

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's motor vehicle production totaled 26,044 units in March compared with 23,170 the previous month and 16,612 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. The month's output included 12,093 pasenger cars and 13,951 trucks.

U. S. Defense Awaits Upon the Normal Flow of Aluminum

(1) Forging an airplane propeller blade. (2) Underground mining of bauxite from which aluminum is made. (3) Pouring aluminum from a mixing ladle into "pigs." (4) Rolling strip sheets of aluminum.

Commodity Prices Advance 0.9 P. C. In April 12 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A sharp advance in prices for livestock, together with further gains in prices for fats and oils largely accounted for an increase of 0.9 per cent in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale prices during the week ended April 12, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

This, continues the report, represents the seventh consecutive weekly increase and it brings this index, which includes the nearly 900 price series, to 82.9 per cent of the 1926 level, the highest point since late in November, 1937.

Speculative buying forced prices of fats and oils up sharply during the week, and industrial grades are now more than 50 per cent higher than a year ago. Livestock and poultry as a group averaged more than 8 per cent higher than in the first week in April largely because of advances of about 15 per cent in hog prices and over 10 per cent for poultry, occasioned by the announcement of the Department of Agriculture's new policy "to stimulate production through the support of prices."

The indexes for seven of the 10 major commodity groups advanced while three remained unchanged at last week's level. The increases range from 0.1 per cent for building materials and miscellaneous commodities to 3 per cent for farm products.

(1926 = 100)

Commodity grps	Apr 12 1941	Apr 5 1941	P.C. Changes to Apr 12 '41 From Apr 5 1941	Apr 13 1940
All commod'ties	82.9	82.2	+ 0.9	+ 6.3
Farm products	74.9	72.7	+ 3.0	+10.1
Foods	77.5	76.7	+ 1.0	+ 9.5
Hides & leather	103.9	103.9	—	+ 1.8
Textile	80.4	80.1	+ 0.4	+11.8
Fuel & light mtls	73.4	73.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Metal&products	97.8	97.8	—	+ 2.5
Bldg materials	99.9	99.8	+ 0.1	+ 7.7
Chem & allied	81.7	80.9	+ 1.0	+ 6.7
Housefurn'igs	91.5	91.5	—	+ 1.8
Misc commod	78.1	78.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Raw materials	77.4	76.2	+ 1.6	+ 7.5
Semimnfd atcls	84.9	84.6	+ 0.4	+ 7.2
Manufactrd com	85.6	85.1	+ 0.6	+ 5.4
Com other than farm products	84.7	84.4	+ 0.4	+ 5.5
Com other than farm and foods	85.9	85.8	+ 0.1	+ 3.9

National Inventory Of Trucks and Buses

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Department's Highway Traffic Advisory Committee reported that plans were being completed for a national inventory, probably in June, of the motor trucks and buses which would be available in event of a national emergency.

Each state department of motor vehicles will send out the uniform questionnaires on the same day.

Retail Sales in March 5.4 P. C. Above Year Ago

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The National Retail Credit Association reported that retail sales for March averaged 5.4 per cent above the same month a year ago, reflecting continued improvement in employment as a result of the defense program.

The association's survey, covering 11,805 retail stores in 30 United States and Canadian cities, also showed credit sales and collections during the month increased 4.6 and 3.5 per cent, respectively, over the corresponding 1940 period.

Plan for Pooling British-Owned Property in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan for pooling some $600,000,000 in British-owned properties in the United States in the hands of American and British trustees as a quick way of turning the investments into cash for war aid has been proposed by bankers to federal authorities, financial sources reported.

The scheme calls for government financial assistance either in form of direct credit or government-guaranteed bonds, to provide funds for taking over the investments.

It was described as modeled after the Dawes plan for German reparation payments.

The $40,000,000 loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. against the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., one of the chief English-owned direct investments in this country, was cited as a hint federal authorities were inclined to favor government aid in speeding raising of dollar exchange for the war effort.

The bankers, it was said, suggested a nonprofit making corporation, with a small fixed capital, operated by a board of trustees, with three representatives each for the United States and Britain and one to be selected by the other trustees.

British owned investments would be deposited with the corporation and held as security for loans or bonds from which funds would be obtained for quick realization of cash for British war aid.

Loans to Business Rise $29,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that a $29,000,000 gain in business loans of banks was the 28th consecutive rise since the defense program stimulated business financing.

In 101 leading cities, the board said, commercial, industrial and agricultural loans rose $29,000,000 to a total of $5,494,000,000 in the week ended April 9. This figure was $1,101,000,000 larger than a year ago.

Largest increase last week was $11,000,000 in New York City.

Blaw-Knox Net Profit $584,853 for Quarter

CAMDEN, N. J., (AP) — Blaw-Knox Company, reporting earnings on a quarterly basis instead of semi-annually for the first time announced a net profit of $584,853 for the first quarter of 1941.

This figure did not include a loss of $36,194 reported for American Gas Service Company, unconsolidated domestic subsidiary.

William P. Witherow told stockholders at their annual meeting that on the basis of present unfilled orders, continued high operations for the remainder of the year were expected.

Aluminum Shortage Seen Due To Insatiable Defense Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—If you find it difficult to get all the aluminum you want, when you want it, it means that aluminum has gone off to defend your country.

When individuals who don't know about the aluminum industry talk about the shortage of aluminum, says a spokesman for the Aluminum Company of America, they may mean raw material at one time, forged aluminum-alloy propellers at another, or a fabricated sheet product at some other time. Because to the average person "aluminum is aluminum." But the term covers a wide diversity of parts.

Goods Made To Order

In the first place, producers of aluminum do not stock up on special kinds of forgings by the thousands hoping that somebody will come along and buy. Such special articles are made to order and different kinds vary as to design, size, shape, etc. So if the army suddenly demands thousands upon thousands of mess kits, canteens, spoons, knives, buckets of aluminum paint, truck bodies, powder storage cans, bridge pontoons, parts for antiaircraft searchlights, or forged aluminum airplane propellers or some other particular object, there is simply not enough to go around. Similarly, if everyone wanted chocolate cake on the same day, the bakery wouldn't have enough to meet the demand.

While aluminum is the most abundant of all elements found in the earth's crust, comprising eight per cent of the surface layer, its "abhorrence for isolation" kept it locked in the earth's crust until 1825 when the Danish physicist and chemist, Hans Christian Oersted, obtained aluminum from its native state by gently heating aluminum chloride and potassium amalgam. Early processing was so laborious that a pound of the metal sold for $545.

Later experiments lessened the price but it was not until 1886 that Charles Martin Hall, just graduated from Oberlin College, borrowed an odd assortment of battery jars and equipment from his college laboratory and discovered a process of using electricity to obtain aluminum which revolutionized the entire industry and made the metal available for modern use at less than 20 cents a pound.

Made From Bauxite

Bauxite, a mineral compound of aluminum, oxygen, and chemically combined water, is the only source for aluminum at the present time. The United States supply is mined in Arkansas and imported from Dutch Guiana in South America.

At these localities, open pit and underground mining are carried on to dig out the lumpy and fine-grained material which is sent to a mill for crushing and washing to remove clay with its undesired silica impurity. The bauxite is then fed into drying kilns to drive off the moisture and is ready for shipment to refineries for further processing.

Refineries grind the crushed, washed and dried bauxite into a powder, mix it with a hot solution of sodium hydroxide, or caustic soda, and pump it into large pressure tanks, or digesters. In the digesters, the caustic soda dissolves the aluminum hydroxide out of the bauxite to form a sodium aluminate solution. Filtering and precipitation of this solution give fine crystals of aluminum hydroxide which become alumina upon further heating.

Cast Into "Pigs"

Alumina dissolved in a bath of the mineral cryolite separates into its component parts of oxygen which passes off, and metallic aluminum which remains. The metallic aluminum is tapped into mixing ladles and cast into individual "pigs" which are further purified by remelting and then cast into ingots for use by industry.

Four pounds of bauxite are required to make one pound of metallic aluminum.

Qualities of aluminum which make it especially valuable for use in industry are lightness, high electrical conductivity, reflectivity for light and heat, resistance to corrosion, good workability and tensile strength which, in alloy forms, equals that of steel (65,000 pounds per square inch).

While the greatest present need for aluminum is in aircraft production, it has important uses in the construction of locomotives, railroad cars, marine vessels, cables for power transmission, paint, home appliances, and in packaging commodities.

The transportation industry is the largest single user of aluminum.

English Bank Note Circulation at Peak

LONDON (AP)—The Bank of England's statement for the week ended April 16 disclosed an additional £3,485,000 in circulation, raising the total outstanding to the all time peak of £622,203,000.

Reserves fell for the eighth time in as many weeks and stood at £9,230,000.

Gold holdings were raised £151,000.

An additional £4,715,000 of government securities was purchased while the "other securities" loan account was lowered by £46,000.

A further expansion in private deposits again offset a decline in public deposits.

The ratio of reserve to liabilities fell to 5.0, the lowest on record, and compared with 23.8 a year ago.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
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Chain Store Sales Show 10 P. C. Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain store sale figures for 31 companies in the month of March have been distorted for comparative purposes, Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike points out, by the later date of Easter this year.

In 1940, the report says, Easter fell in the month of March, so that Easter buying was largely concentraded in that month. This year, however, with Easter not occurring until April 13, a large part of this buying was undoubtedly delayed until after April 1, with the result that sales figures for the month of March might be expected to compare unfavorably this year with last.

Gain of 10 Per Cent

Despite this fact, sales of the 31 companies as a whole aggregated over $300,000,000, and were over 10 per cent greater than the sales reported by the same group of companies for March of a year ago.

Particularly striking were the sales reported by companies in the mail order group which showed a 21.8 per cent gain over March, 1940. This was a greater percentage gain than that shown in any preceding month for over a full year.

Following is the compilation of comparative sales both for the month of March alone and for the first quarter of the year:

	March 1941	March 1940
Mail Order	$119,826,335	$98,350,329
Variety	96,778,580	97,347,856
Grocery	70,458,192	63,792,832
Drug	9,798,608	9,042,878
Apparel	9,247,934	9,039,082
Shoe	2,751,066	3,014,939
	$308,860,735	$280,587,937
	3 Mos. 1941	3 Mos. 1940
Mail Order	$298,147,396	$255,039,387
Variety	260,655,828	247,094,337
Grocery	201,168,758	182,956,736
Drug	28,043,448	25,865,797
Apparel	22,085,060	20,275,141
Shoe	6,164,673	5,783,396
	$816,265,163	$737,014,894

The relatively unfavorable showing in March of the variety, apparel, and shoe groups, both when compared with the record for the total three months and when compared with the gains of other groups, is undoubtedly explained by the Easter factor.

More Groceries Sold

In the grocery group, where Easter buying, while important, is proportionately not such a large item, it will be noted that a gain was recorded in March approximately equal to that in the quarter as a whole.

The fact that the 31 companies as a total reported a substantial increase, the favorable showing made by the less seasonal groups, and the remarkable record of the mail order companies, all appear to indicate that the surge of increased retail business first witnessed late last year is still continuing in effect.

Lake Iron Ore Prices Hold Steady

CLEVELAND (AP) — Lake Superior district iron ore prices this shipping season will remain the same as last year, marine circles learned, while vessel hauling rates will be about 10 per cent higher.

One large Cleveland producer already has made contracts on this basis for hauling of coal and sale and transportation of iron ore on the Great Lakes, and the other concerns traditionally follow.

"Maintaining of the iron ore prices, which means the companies are co-operating 100 per cent with the Government's efforts to hold down prices of defense raw materials, is being done in the face of the 10 per cent increase in vessel rates plus a raise of 10 cents an hour for employees in the northern mines," the Plain Dealer commented, adding that "the reaffirmed ore prices remain the lowest since 1928."

3½%
CURRENT RATE
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SAFETY
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Mail Account Department
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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSN.
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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Utility Urged By the SEC To Give Up Units

WASHINGTON (AP) — Securities Commission attorneys are preparing a recommendation that the North American Company, top unit of a $1,247,000,000 utility system, give up all but one of its major operating subsidiaries in compliance with the so-called "death sentence" of the Holding Company Act.

Presentation of evidence in the commission's integration proceeding against the vast system was completed this week and officials said that SEC counsel would ask the commission to find that North American must choose among the Washington Railway and Electric Company system, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating System, the Wisconsin-Michigan system or the Union Electric Company of Missouri system as the single integrated system which it might retain.

Disposal Program

Such a program would call for disposal of North American's interest in the North American Light and Power Company, which itself controls a number of companies and would be required to give up all but a single system.

As outlined by attorneys, Potomac Electric Power Company and Braddock Light and Power Company, Inc., operating in the Washington, D. C., area, constitute a single integrated system, but other subsidiaries of Washington Railway and Electric Company, such as the Capital Transit Company, could not be retained.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company's properties constitute a single integrated system, and presumably it could retain the Power and Light Building Company and Geicho Company as subsidiaries.

Complicated System

The electric utility operations of Wisconsin Electric Power Company, Wisconsin Gas and Electric Company and Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company also constitute a single integrated system but a number of non-utility subsidiaries, such as Wisconsin General Railway Company and Milwaukee Electric Railway and Transportation Company, probably could not be retained.

Union Electric Company of Missouri and its electric subsidiaries, Union Electric Company of Illinois, Mississippi Power Company, Iowa Union Electric Company, Cupples Station Light, Heat and Power Company and St. Charles Electric Light and Power Company, compose a single integrated system, but the number of other businesses would not be retainable under the proposal.

Canadian Financing Decreases Sharply In First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first three months of 1941 Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing, exclusive of Dominion Treasury bills, continued far under levels in recent years, totaling $38,684,624, against $369,680,573 for the same period of 1940 and $110,115,424 in 1939, according to the monthly compilation of Wood, Gundy & Co., Inc.

Of the 1941 total, $20,602,624 was for new money and $18,084,000 for refunding. Treasury bills in the amount of $195,000,000 were sold in the first quarter of this year, all of the total representing refunding, compared with totals of $155,000,000 in each of the two previous years. No financing has been effected outside of Canada since 1939.

March financing this year, exclusive of Treasury bills, was in the amount of $8,233,580, of which all but $959,000 was to obtain new money. This compared with $40,987,094 in March, 1940, and $30,455,424 in 1939.

Corporate financing in 1941 through March continued quiet, the total being $5,760,000, of which $3,616,000 was for new money and the remainder for refunding. This total compares with $4,100,000 in the first three months of 1940 and $70,596,000 in 1939.

Loan to Tobacco Firm To Supply British Funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced a $40,000,000 loan to Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation in order to make funds available to the British Government to pay for purchases of war materials in this country.

Brown & Williamson, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky., is owned by the British American Tobacco Co., and will turn over $25,000,000 of the loan proceeds to the parent company, which will turn it over to the British Government.

The remaining $15,000,000 of the loan will be used by the tobacco company to pay off debts to the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Stone & Webster Gains

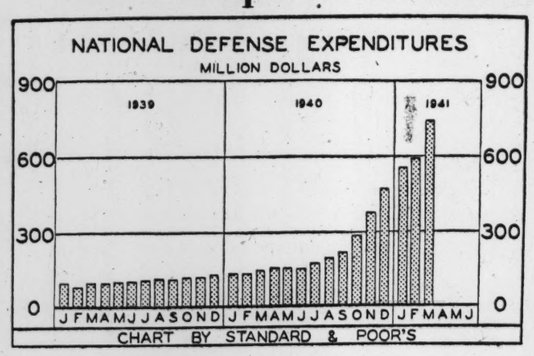
NEW YORK (AP)—Stone & Webster, Inc., and subsidiaries reported for the March quarter net income of $440,537, equal to 21 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $312,215, or 15 cents, in the comparable 1940 quarter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	116.20	27.70	18.16
Net change	— .08	— .05	— .04
Previous close	116.28	27.75	18.12
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	116.20	26.54	18.12

*Preliminary.

National Defense Spending Shows Rapid Acceleration



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

National defense spending is being accelerated rapidly. It jumped from only $153,000,000 last June to almost $600,000,000 in February, and March expenditures were around $740,000,000. Before the year is out the figure is expected to approach $1,400,000,000 monthly, or at the annual rate of $17,000,000,000.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The re-election of Mr. Montagu Collet Norman as Governor of the Bank of England has been so automatic a procedure during the past two decades that little general attention has been devoted to it. Even the financial press long gave only perfunctory reports of what it came to regard as a merely formal procedure. But this year a great deal of attention has been devoted to the appointment since Mr. Norman will reach the statutory age limit for directors of the Bank during his present year of office, and there is a strong feeling in some sections of finance and industry that this age limit should not be extended. (The fact that no proposal for extension appears to have been put forward indicates the strength of the opposition.)

Before the World War a Governor occupied his position for only two years. After 1919, however, it was felt that constant changes in that office were unsuitable for the new postwar conditions. This standpoint seems to be upheld by the majority of financial and industrial leaders today, but with the qualification that there is a great difference between a tenure of two years and of two decades, particularly in view of the rapidly changing period through which Britain has passed and in the even greater changes through reconstruction which have already begun.

Norman Appreciated

In the City, Mr. Norman's integrity and prestige, both at home and abroad, are appreciated as qualities of the highest value. His strengthening of the Court of Directors by the inclusion of other interests than those of pure banking and of highly qualified "outsiders" in the higher administration has also been highly appreciated. Formerly directors came almost entirely from the merchant banking houses and were men of practical banking experience. Nowadays only about one-third are private bankers; while about half are representatives of shipping, transport, and industry—the newest member of the Court, Mr. I. J. Pitman is not a banker but a publisher—and the remaining one-sixth of the Court come through promotions of higher officials of the Bank.

It would, however, be misleading if it were not frankly stated that strong criticisms of the present Governor's policy are by no means uncommon in some influential sections of the City—especially among other than purely banking interests. These criticisms may be summarized in the statement that whatever his ability as an expert on monetary and central banking technique, Mr. Norman lacks the broad vision, sound judgment, and adaptability essential to one in his position, especially for handling the reconstruction problems already presenting themselves.

Mr. Norman's period of office which now enters upon its 22nd term—until March 31, 1942—has been one of exceptional financial and economic developments in which orthodox policy has failed to supply satisfactory solutions to fundamental problems. In consequence it is natural that the Governor of the Bank of England should be criticized for these failures even though his policy may have been that of the majority of the financial and economic experts at the time.

He is held responsible for (1) the monetary policy following the World War especially for the ill-advised return to the Gold Standard at 1914 parity in order that "sterling could look the dollar in the face." It is now a matter of sad history that this greatly increased the difficulties of British exporters, led to wholesale unemployment, reduction in wages, shortage of capital and the throttling of new enterprises because there had to be a reduction in the volume of credit in order to defend sterling.

Opposes Cheap Money

(2) The Governor's opposition to the Treasury's cheap money policy which he succeeded in reversing on August 24, 1939 (Bank Rate raised from 2 per cent to 4 per cent) is held by his critics to indicate a lack of adaptability and a failure to realize that not a high Bank Rate but immediate and strict application of foreign exchange restrictions so as to prevent the outflow of both British and foreign capital was the best method for supporting sterling.

(3) Mr. Norman's name was also associated until the outbreak of this war with the policy of financial appeasement. He is condemned for having done little to discourage the granting of excessive short-term credits to Germany, with the result that £40,000,000 were immobilized in that country in 1931. His coming to the rescue of the Reichsbank with a credit (1934) and the fact that it was only in 1937 on the request of the Treasury backed by pressure from Parliament that he requested the banks to cease granting Germany additional credit facilities, have also been criticized.

Bank Gives Up Gold

(4) The surrender by the Bank of England to the Germans after the occupation of Austria of the assets held in London on behalf of the Austrian National Bank and the surrender to the Third Reich of £6,000,000 in gold held by the Bank of England on behalf of the Czechoslovak National Bank in the name of the Bank for International Settlements, also caused much dissatisfaction here. In fact but for Treasury action in blocking the Czechoslovak National Bank's assets after the occupation of Prague the Bank of England might have handed over these assets also.

Perhaps the influence of the Bank of England on credit and trade policy has been exaggerated in some quarters, but there is little doubt that it enters into every discussion on financial and economic matters at the moment. This institution which according to an Act of 1856 is to continue as a corporation "till sums due to the Bank and Redemption of all Bank Annuities created by Parliament" are paid and the privileges of which according to an Act of 1833 are "determinable on 12 months notice and on the Repayment of the debt due from the Public to the Bank," naturally has a more permanent basis than this statutory or formal sanction would suggest. To alter its very nature would be an easy legal affair. But to do so would also indicate a fundamental change in present financial outlook in official quarters.

Critics Doubtful

At the same time the colossal nature of the problems of reconstruction of the post-war period are leading many to the conclusion that the movement in favor of nationalization of the banks will be strengthened unless the harmonious relations between the City and general industrial trade and commercial interests are not only maintained but improved.

It is because many of his critics do not see the policy associated with the name of Mr. Norman fitting smoothly into the framework of post-war national unity and collaboration that they are opposed to him. They cannot conceive that such a strong opponent of cheap money can adopt himself to conditions in which thousands of millions of pounds will be required for reconstruction and in which retrenchment in the form of deflation might help the banks but would only lead to social and industrial unrest.

Navy Awards More Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $12,970,200 contract for special ordnance manufacturing equipment for the plant of the Midvale Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, was announced by the Navy Department.

A $2,465,000 contract for a shipbuilding drydock at the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard was awarded to the MacDougald Construction Company, Charleston.

The Charleston drydock contract was on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis. The Navy said the new equipment for the Midvale plant was designed to expedite the defense program and would be acquired and installed without profit or fee to the Midvale Company.

Stewart-Warner Net Up Sharply in First Quarter

CHICAGO (AP)—Net income of Stewart-Warner Corporation in the first quarter of this year totaled $564,005, equal to 44 cents a common share, compared with $328,202, or 26 cents a share, in the like 1940 period, the company reported.

Directors declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable June 30 to stockholders of record May 31. President James S. Knowlson said the company will distribute a bonus to employees at the same time the dividend is paid.

Retail Sales 12 to 16 P. C. Up Over 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade made "an unexpected show of strength" in the post-Easter week, Dun & Bradstreet's trade review said.

"Although sales totals dropped off somewhat," the review said, "merchants in many centers found results unusually satisfactory in view of the burst of spending in the pre-Easter period and the limited promotional merchandise currently available for special sales."

Low stocks and difficulties in reordering, the agency said, were already apparent as interest shifted to summer lines.

"Large sales records chalked up by miscellaneous lines of merchandise indicated that the buying rush had by no means spent itself," the review added.

A tendency of store customers, especially wage earners, to take an improved quality of goods was noted, and to this, as well as to greater unit volumes, was attributed satisfactory dollar totals in store tills. Cash registers showed grosses of 12 to 16 per cent over a year ago, the survey said.

Wholesalers, it was reported, had been caught unprepared in some lines by the heavy post-Easter business after a big spring buying rush.

"Requests for the anticipation of shipments against existing contracts were frequent but rarely could be granted," the review said.

Defense Program Pushes Industrial Output to New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the defense program pushed industrial production to a new high in March.

In the first half of April, however, the board said, industrial activity "declined somewhat owing to temporary reductions in output of bituminous coal and automobiles." Strikes occurred in both these industries.

The board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose from 141 per cent of the 1935-39 average in February to 143 per cent in March. In March last year, the index was 113 per cent.

During March, the board added, activity increased "in most durable goods industries, particularly in those producing machinery, aircraft, ships and armament." The board noted that steel production was up to about 100 per cent of capacity. Prior to the Ford strike, automobile production was unusually high for the season.

Other gains were noted in the textile and shoe industries. Chemical and rubber production also increased and a "sharp rise" in copper deliveries was reported.

Lumber output gained in March, but less than usual for that season. Construction contracts also were larger in March than in any month since mid-1930, with publicly-financed work leading the gains.

Distributors Await Big Municipal Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Two coming issues of municipal securities were noted in bond circles as promising greater activity for security distributors.

The City of Detroit was reported to be considering the biggest refunding deal it has ever attempted. Details have not been worked out but it was said to total approximately $50,000,000 and was expected early next month.

May 1, Buffalo, N. Y., will receive bids on a refunding issue amounting to $2,500,000.

Federal Zinc Pool Allocation Raised

WASHINGTON (AP)— Defense officials have ordered an increase in the government zinc pool by directing producers to allocate 17 per cent of their output during May to the pool instead of the present 5 per cent.

The priorities division of the OPM makes allocations from the pool for urgent defense needs. Zinc is an important component of brass used in shells.

Officials said that although zinc production was increasing demand was estimated to be running ahead of production now.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 19

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe †			
Sterling:			
Cablest	$4.00⅛	$4.02½	$8.2397
Switzerland—franc	.2319	.2323	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2360	.2350	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4749
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8449
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Konk—dol	.2470	.2470	*
Shanghai—dol	.0538	.0538	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8837	.8837	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China——cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. †**1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Sunshine Mining Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Sunshine Mining Co. had net profit in the first quarter of $693,319, equal to 46 cents a capital share, compared with $674,242, or 45 cents, in the comparable 1940 quarter.

Bank Trustee

William D. Flanders

Elected a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York. Mr. Flanders is President of Lawyers Title Corporation of New York. He fills a vacancy.

SEC to Meet Exchanges On Law Revisions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has invited 18 regional stock exchanges to a conference April 25 on proposed amendments to the Securities Act of 1933.

Nearing the end of months of study of the problem in co-operation with representatives of the industry, the SEC said that it did "not wish to take a final position until we have had an opportunity to discuss the tentative proposals with you in detail."

The commission did not give any intimation of the possible recommendations. The effort to work out suggested amendments has been aimed, however, at making the law more workable and at the same time meet the objections of the industry.

The commission has conferred regularly since last year with representatives of the Investment Bankers Association, the National Association of Securities Dealers and the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges.

Representative Lea (D) of California, sponsor of some suggested amendments and with whom the SEC has an agreement concerning the inquiry and preparation of the proposed revision, had asked that the commission consider the views of the various regional exchanges.

Recalling this in a telegram to the exchanges, the SEC said that it had not yet received comment in response to "a working agenda" sent out on Feb. 17.

The invitation was sent to exchanges in Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Spokane, Wash., and Washington, D. C.

Decrease in New Issues Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The new security market slowed to a walk this week. Sales of new issues during the week ended April 17 totaled only $18,791,385, the smallest volume in seven weeks, Standard & Poor's Corp. reported.

Over 90 per cent of the total represented new money but virtually all of it was taken by municipalities rather than business enterprises.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest Wk	Prev Wk	Year Ago
Municipals	$13,695,613	$42,214,530	$8,207,000
Pub utility	3,000,000	34,802,252	
Railroad		2,000,000	4,734,000
Industrial	350,000	22,064,561	12,700,000
Miscellaneous	725,000		110,000
Stock	1,020,772	709,100	25,343,000
Total	18,791,385	101,790,444	51,094,087

Auto Output Gains In Week; Tops 1940

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News in its routine survey of automobile plant activity said that this week's production would total 103,380 cars and trucks. Last week's output totaled 100,095. A year ago this week 102,115 new cars and trucks were turned out.

The trade paper's survey credits General Motors' divisions with 54,630 units this week compared with 54,565 last week; Chrysler with 28,235 last week and Ford, expected to get two days curtailed this week, with 2,675 units. The Ford total, it says, is expected to rise sharply next week as Ford's 16 branch assembly plants resume.

New Construction Is Sharply Higher

By the Associated Press

New York

New money raised to finance construction projects so far this year totals $2,285,438,000, more than six times as much as in the same period a year ago, according to a compilation by Engineering News Record.

In the current week, new capital for construction purposes amounted to $4,697,000 consisting of $4,640,000 from state and municipal bond sales and $57,000 in RFC loans for public improvements.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
Home Owners Loan			
3 3s 80	102½	102²⁸/₃₂	102½
New York City Bonds			
10 Allegh Val 4s 42	102⁷/₃₂	102⁷/₃₂	102⁷/₃₂

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Am&For P 5s 2030	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Am Int 5½s 49	100½	100½	100½
11 AmT&T 5½s43	102⅝	102 19-32	102 19-32
7 AmT&T 3¼s86	107¼	107	107¼
6 AmT&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
3 Am W D & E 6s '75	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	54½	54½	54½
4 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅝	105½	105½
6 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	88	88	88
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 A C Line 4½s '64	65⅛	65	65⅛
8 B&O '95 st A	34¼	34½	34¼
14 B&O '95 st C	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 B&O '96 st F	34	34	34
78 B&O cv '60 st	25¼	25	25
2 BO& 5s '48	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	57⅛	57	57
1 B&O S W '50 st	47	47	47
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	103½	103½	103½
1 Boston&Me 4½s '70	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 Boston&Me 4s '60	72	72	72
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	83½	83½	83½
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Cen of ga cn 5s '45	12	12	12
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	50½	50½	50½
3 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	73½	73½	73½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	83½	83½	83½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 CB&Q 4½s '77	75	75	75
10 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84	84	84
5 CB&Q 4s III '49	93	93	93
3 Chi & E Ill inc '97	24	24	24
2 Ch Gt Wt inc 4½s 2038	35½	35½	35½
2 G Ch Gt Wst 4s '88	67¼	67¼	67¼
28 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8½	8½
45 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2¼	2¼
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15	15	15
10 Chi & NW 4s '87	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
1 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	11½	11½	11½
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	9½	9½	9½
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Cin Un Term 3¼s 66	108	108	108
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	55½	55	55
5 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	79	78½	79
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	77	77	77
6 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
1 Col F & I 5s 43	105½	105½	105½
3 Col & So 4½s 80	20⅞	20¾	20¾
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	17	17	17
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Curtis Pub 3s '55	97½	97½	97½
5 Dayton P&L 4s '70	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	50⅝	50½	50½
2 D & R G 4s '36	11	11	11
3 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
9 Det Ed 3s '70	104⅝	104	104⅜
1 Erie rfg 5s '67	22¼	22¼	22¼
15 Erie rfg 5s '75	22¼	22¼	22¼
8 Erie gen lien 4s '96	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	89½	89½	89½
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	108½	108½	108½
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10	10	10
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	71½	71½	71½
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	87¾	87	87⅛
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	91	91	91
9 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107	107	107
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	68	68	68
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	28	28	28
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44	44	44
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 51	93	93	93
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43	43	43
4 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41¾	41½	41¾
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	50⅜	50½	50½
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	45½	45½	45½
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42⅜	42¼	42¼
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	45	45	45
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	41	41	41
41 Int T&T 5s 55	43	42¾	43
5 Jones&Lgh St 3¼s61	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 K C South 5s 50	71	71	71
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	59	59	59
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	91½	91½	91½
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s'54	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Leh Val NY 4½s'50	46	46	46
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
23 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	26	25¾	25¾
12 Leh Val rfg 4s 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	85	85	85
1 Maine Cen 4s'45	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	49	49	49
2 Market St Ry 5s'45	74	74	74
4 McKess&Rob 5½s'50	109¼	109	109¼
10 MSP&SSMarie s 4s 26	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
30 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9¾	9¾	9¾
15 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	27¼	26¾	27
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10½	10½	10½
7 M-K-T 4½s 78	24⅜	23¾	24
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
12 Mo Pac 5s 77F	22½	22½	22½
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	39⅜	39½	39½
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34⅞	34¾	34¾
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	123	123	123
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106	106	106
5 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106	106	106
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	72½	72½	72½
4 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C ct	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	21½	21½	21½
61 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56⅛	56	56
1 NYC cn 4s 98	62½	62½	62½
4 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	85	85	85
19 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	69¼	69	69
7 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	58⅜	58½	58½
3 NY Chi&StL 4s 46	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25¾	25¾	25¾
20 NYNH&H 4½s 67	25	25	25
1 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5½	5½	5½
7 NY W&Bost 4½s46	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 NY O&W rfg 4s92	5½	5½	5½
7 NY W Bost 4½s 46	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105½	105½	105½
4 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66⅝	66¼	66¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	53	53
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
8 Pac G&E 3½s66	109	108⅝	109
3 Pac T&T 3¼s66C	109	109	109
2 Pen P&L 4½s74	108½	108½	108½
3 Pen P&L 3¼s69	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Pen RR gen 4½s65	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	96¼	95¾	96¼
4 Pen RR 3½s52	89½	89¼	89¼
6 Peo G L&C Chi 5s47	115½	115½	115½
5 Peoria & E inc 4s90	8	8	8
2 Pere Mar 5s56	78	77½	77½
2 Phila Co 5s67	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Phil Elec 2½s67	110¼	110	110¼
6 Ph Read C&I cv 6s49	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Ritt & W Va 4½s 60C	53	53	53
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	81⅝	81½	81½
4 Readg 4½s 97A	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
4 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67½	67½	67½
3 Rem Rand 4½s 56 ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Ren Steel 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
2 Rep Steel 4½s 56	104	103⅞	103⅞
5 Rever C&B 3¼s 60	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 SLIM&S 4s R&G 33	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 SLIM&P 5s 65 st	41¼	41	41
2 StLSF 4½s '78	13	13	13
4 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	12½	12½	12½
1 Sou Pac 4½s 68	48¼	48¼	48¼
17 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47¾	47½	47¾
22 So Pac 4½s 69	47¾	47½	47½
3 So Pac rfg 4s 55	65	65	65
15 So Pac clt 4s 49	45½	45½	45½
1 So Pac 3¾s 46	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50⅜	50½	50⅜
10 South Ry 6½s 56	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 South Ry gen 4s 56	60	59⅜	59⅜
11 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	10½	110½	110½
3 Studebaker cv 6s'45	105¼	105¼	105¼
20 Tex Corp 3s'65	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Tex Corp 3s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
25 Third Ave a1 5s'60	18	17⅞	18
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Unit Drug 5s'53	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 Utah & L&Trac 5s '44	102¼	102⅜	102⅜
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	53½	53½	53½
8 Wabash 2d 5s '39	17¾	17¾	17¾
8 Wabash 5s '80 D	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 Wabash 4½s 75 ITC	11½	11½	11½
5 Walwrth 4s '55	82	81⅝	82
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	56¼	56	56
2 Westch Lt 3½s 67	108	108	108
2 Westn Md 4s '52	92⅞	92⅛	92⅛
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Western Un 5s 51	81	80¾	80¾
1 Western Un 4½s 50	76¼	76¼	76¼
5 Wis Cen 4s '49	33⅛	33	33
1 Young S & T 3¼s 60	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	7	7	7
15 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60½	60	60
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
2 Australia 4½s 56	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16	16	16
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16	16

Plays 'Ramona'

Juanita Encell

This is the first year that a girl from the Hemet-San Jacinto section has played the feminine lead in the striking drama that is given out of doors in California.

Hemet-San Jacinto's 'Ramona' Has New Faces in Chief Roles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HEMET, Calif.—In the sage-scented hills above the Hemet-San Jacinto Valley of Riverside County, California's thrilling outdoor play, "Ramona," will be presented for the eighteenth season, for six Saturday-Sunday afternoon performances.

Residents of the two towns, Hemet and San Jacinto, making it a great community event, devote much time and energy every spring to insure successful production of the play, which was adapted from the novel by Helen Hunt Jackson. Nearly everyone in the towns had something to do, directly or indirectly, with the dramatic offering. A cast of 380 is required to stage it.

In a large natural amphitheater within sight of snow-capped Mt. San Jacinto, the action of the play takes place. This hillside theater is known as Ramona Bowl. It came into being about the same time that Hollywood Bowl and the Pilgrimage Play (life of the Nazarene) were founded in Hollywood.

Authoress Visited Indians

Mrs. Jackson came to San Jacinto half a century ago as an emissary of the United States Government to study conditions among the Indians in that region. During her visit, she gathered much material that later went into the writing of "Ramona." The play is given within the area described in many of the chapters of Mrs. Jackson's book.

Men, women and children take parts in the play. Some are sheepherders. Others are Indians, ranchhands, Spanish dancers. For weeks before the spring rains finish their task of sprinkling the hills and vales to encourage the grasses and wild flowers that enhance the beauty of the Valley, the townspeople study their lines, brush up on their dancing, and get their choral singing into shape. There are gay fiesta scenes, exciting Indian ritual dances and much drama.

The story of Ramona, Indian maid, and her ill-fated lover, Alessandro, is unfolded in a picturesque setting. During the progress of the play, a cotton-tail rabbit, like as not, may be seen scampering into the underbrush. The haunting call of the quail may be heard blending with voices of the principal actors.

Hemet Girl Plays Ramona

For a number of years, all except the principal roles have been filled by residents of the two towns which sponsor the play. This spring Ramona will be played by a Hemet girl. Juanita Encell, who has been the Margarita of the play for five years, was chosen after auditions of many actresses. She is a native of Los Angeles and attended high school there.

The part of Alessandro, likewise, is new this season. For a number of years the roles of Alessandro and Ramona have been played by Victor Jory of the screen and Jean Inness (Mrs. Jory). Miss Inness has chosen to retire from the acting division of the production and will devote her time to direction.

Robert Kellard of Hollywood is the new Alessandro. He, also, is a native of Los Angeles and attended Hollywood high school. He went to New York for stage training, and has had juvenile leads in 23 pictures for 20th Century-Fox films.

Lloyd D. Mitchell, general manager of the play for the past six years, estimates that 300,000 persons have seen "Ramona" in the 17 seasons. It will open with its 97th performance.

Tennessee High School's Aim To Be 'Learning by Living'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPENCER, Tenn.—When J. M. Taft, pioneer educator and School Superintendent of Van Buren County, dedicates his new central high school here May 31 he will demonstrate his theory that "lack of money is no handicap if a person is determined to do something and uses available resources."

Mr. Taft wanted a building that would have cost $80,000 but that was more than the 3,500 population of this Cumberland mountain county could pay. So the energetic Superintendent rallied his schoolboys and they, with NYA help, quarried the stone, produced most of the lumber, and erected the building.

"The stone and lumber didn't cost anything, because they were provided by nature," Mr. Taft explains, "and labor cost very little because most of it was contributed by the boys. It was part of their schooling as they learned quarrying, masonry and carpentry."

All that the taxpayers had to pay was $13,000 for the heating plant, plumbing, lighting fixtures, windowpanes, nails and other things the mountain people could not produce.

The new school contains several classrooms, offices, a library and a huge auditorium which is used as a gymnasium and community center.

The stone and timber came from a near-by 103-acre forest Mr. Taft had persuaded the School Board to buy for $3 an acre. This became Tennessee's first school forest and is used as a demonstration area where Mr. Taft takes his classes to learn forestry, soil conservation, bird and animal protection and propagation, quarrying and other conservation practices they can use on their farms and woodlands.

Since this county is 85 per cent forested and has no railroads, Mr. Taft believes conservation should be integrated with all class work from the first grade to the twelfth so children will learn to get the most out of their environment. Pupils are taught how to prevent and fight forest fires, the selective cutting and wise use of trees, how to turn rocks on the farm into walls, gateposts and springhouses. They study vocational agriculture and livestock raising. The geometry class gets a thorough course in surveying—"to make it practical," the Superintendent says; adding:

"We are teaching our pupils the things they ought to know in order to enjoy happy and abundant lives, and that is by conserving and wisely using their natural resources."

Girls are taught gardening, canning, poultry raising, spinning, weaving and knitting.

"I think it is more important for a girl to know how to knit than to read Latin," Mr. Taft says. "She can take the wool from two sheep (and it doesn't cost anything to raise two sheep on a mountain side) and make two sweaters and four pairs of socks a year."

Prominent educators of Tennessee say Mr. Taft's work here is an advanced step in progressive education described as "learning by living." Many of them plan to be here when he dedicates the new school building that is a symbol of conservation.

World Union Theme Of Poster Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—A poster contest on the theme of a union of democratic nations as the only basis for a post-war world order that can assure enduring peace and prosperity is being conducted this spring by Federal Union, Inc., a group organized to campaign nationally for this idea. The last date for entries is June 1, and the winner, who will receive $100, will be announced on June 15 by a committee including Miss Neysa McMein, artist; Mark Seelan, advertising executive; Michael M. Hare, industrial designer; Clarence K. Streit, National Chairman of the Union, and Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, New York Chairman.

No restrictions are placed on treatment of choice of medium for portrayal of the theme, the announcement stipulating only that not more than three colors shall be used.

Skill Learned Abroad Liked In U.S. Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Many foreign born engineers, technicians and other workers, some of whom received their training and experience in other countries, are contributing vital aid to the aircraft and defense industries, and they are welcomed for their skill, regardless of their place of birth, their race or their creed, provided they are citizens of the United States, a survey of the personnel bureaus of various defense industries in this section reveals.

American citizenship, not native birth, is the qualification for jobseekers in the aircraft and other defense industries, in accordance with instructions from the United States Army Air Corps that the representative or inspector in charge must satisfy himself that "all executives and employees of the manufacturer who have access to plans and specifications or work on the construction of Government aircraft are actually American citizens."

Correcting what it terms "erroneous statements that the industry discriminates against the foreign-born," the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce has just issued a statement clarifying the general attitude of defense industries, particularly the aircraft factory personnel bureaus:

"Among the more than 5,000 new employees being taken into the aircraft manufacturing industry each week are representatives of many nationalities. All are American citizens, although many were born in the United States of parents from other lands, and others, who were foreign-born, have become naturalized citizens.

"The Federal Government requires that employees in defense industries must be either native-born or naturalized citizens and must be able to prove it. Our industry will employ any person who meets the citizenship requirements of the Government. The aircraft industry believes in and practices the democratic principle that a naturalized citizen is just as much an American as a native-born citizen, and there can be no discrimination because of land of birth or the land of parents' birth."

Gun Toting Curbed

MEXICO, D. F. (AP) — In Mexico, where guntoting has been as general as it was in the days of the Old West, the caliber of hip armament is to be restricted. The Ministry of National Defense has prohibited sale of .45 caliber guns and ammunition to civilians.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON
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Furnished Housekeeping Suites
By Day, Week or Month
1 to 4 rooms, completely furnished and equipped, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
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APARTMENTS FURNISHED

DETROIT — Beautiful downtown apartment; Venetian blinds, grand piano, 5 rooms, completely furnished; wish to sublet for $50. A. DEAN JOKI, 2550 Park Ave., Tel. Cherry 4722.

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments, Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

FURS

GENUINE EASTERN MINK COAT (taken in trade), perfect condition, guaranteed for 5 years; originally $1,500, now $325 for quick sale; 10 months to pay. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Illustrated catalogue of new furs free on request.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AVAILABLE MAY 1 Desires to contact midwestern manufacturers of household furnishings for 2 or more leading principals. Comm. basis. Age 30, married. Excellent sales ability, character and bank refs. Box H-3, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

ENGLISH frame stucco, steel frame, heavy concrete foundation; 3 large business rooms, 5-room modern apartment upstairs; on U. S. Highway 101; best business corner in fast-growing fruit district; 25 miles north of San Diego, 100 miles south of Los Angeles, 1 block from ocean; year-round bathing, fishing; no flood or forest fire risks; building in fine condition; good for merchandising or investment; ideal year-round climate; price $10,500 for immediate sale; insured title.
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45 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 6640

ROCKPORT, MASS.
Complete line of summer or year-round houses for sale or rent; choice building lots with ocean view or frontage.
THURSTON AGENCY
20 Pleasant Street Rockport 534

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif YO 5151

REAL ESTATE — Rentals, cattle ranches desert acreage farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT, Realtors. 28 N Stone Ave. Tucson, Arizona

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

A BOOK business of your own representing Associated Authors, and selling only books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions and selling helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BY PRIVATE family, antique furniture, Oriental rugs. Write F. M. G., 1397 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR SALE—4 acres with completely furnished camp and guest cottage, near Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, on Lake Winnepesaukee. Box E-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER AT CAPE COD
Completely furnished, running water, electricity, heatolator fireplace, screened porch, bath, gas stove; warm-water bathing; seasonal, monthly rental. Pinewold, Box 212, West Dennis, Massachusetts.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

Hotel COMMANDER
16 Garden Street, off Harvard Square, Cambridge
. . . comfortable, convenient, 3, 2 and 1-room dinette-kitchen apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Roof Sun Deck. Full hotel service if desired. Main dining room, Drum Grill. KIRkland 4800.
A Modern, Fireproof Hotel of Colonial Charm Across from Christian Science Church

Longwood Towers
Incomparably fine apartments, two to five rooms, with smart electric kitchenettes.
Available, furnished or unfurnished, with full service if desired.
RESTAURANT GARAGE
For booklet, please address
T. ROGER KEANE, *General Manager*
LONGWOOD TOWERS
BROOKLINE MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE LONGWOOD 3200

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35 to $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Unusual opportunity share 3-room apartment, private porch, in private home. Tel. Bronxville 3568.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Beautiful apt. 2-3 rooms, electric kitchen, fireplace; strictly modern. 1402 Beacon St., Longwood 3299.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Potter Park, off Linnaean St.—Just finished, 4-5 rooms, complete in all modern details with privacy of individual home; garden, garage (if desired); excellent neighborhood; heat and janitor service; $70 and $75. Eliot 8581 or write Box E-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Just completed, modern, in private home, HEAT, HOT WATER, GAS REFRIGERATOR, PRIVATE ENTRANCE. Spacious groups, fruit garden, outdoor fireplace, garage; 2 minutes to 2 bus lines—20 minutes George Washington Bridge. Tel. Eng. 3-0263.

WATERTOWN, 19 Columbia St.—Five rooms, tile bath, sleeping porch and front piazza; hot water heat; open fireplace. Wat. 5747. (Mass.)

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree Road—5-room unit, 2 bedrooms, screened porch; tastefully furnished. Cherokee 2982.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Four outside rooms; cross ventilation; modern kitchen; block two subways, church. SMITH, 229 St. John's Pl.

FOR RENT—Furnished, June 15 to Sept. 15, lower 6 rooms, 3 bedrooms; hot water; garage. Big. 7607, W. Newton, Mass.

74 THE FENWAY
1 and 2 rooms completely furnished, lights, refrigeration, etc., $50 to $75, Com. 0410, Boston, or superintendent on premises.

SUBLET furnished until October 1st, 2-room and kitchenette apartment; linen, piano; $60; refined. 47 East 61st St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 96 Locust Ave.—Apartments, private house, separate entrances, porch; grounds; Frigidaire, oil burner, fireplace, tapestry walls, large rooms; convenient trans.

N. Y. C., 312 West 77th—GARDEN apartment, entire floor, well planned; private entrance; resident, professional. Kellogg-Eddy, MU. 2-4386.

74, THE FENWAY—1, 2 and 3 rooms beautifully decorated; excellent location opposite the Fenway gardens; priced from $40 to $90, including electricity, cooking and refrigeration. Com. 0410, Boston, or superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

SUBLET, May 1st (or at once) to next January 1st, attractively furnished three-room apartment; entire floor, small, quiet house; near church and subways; piano; suitable business woman or couple; $40. See Superintendent, 130 West 95th, N. Y. C.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

EAST DOUGLAS, MASS.—Will board and care for children, would consider sub-normal; country home. Box K-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

WARREN, MASS., The Cutler Farm—A beautiful vacation place; all modern conveniences; large airy rooms; screened porch; spacious lawns; lake nearby; home cooking; fresh farm produce. $14 weekly.

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks. Sell, Rent.
660 Park Sq. Building, Boston HUB. 6767

FOR RENT

AUTHOR'S HOUSE, overlooking Rockport (Mass.), harbor; interestingly furnished, fully equipped, fireplaces; May 1 to Nov., $500; July-August, $300. Address Box 80, 401 Title Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLY
FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed —MINIMUM RATE $2.00—Repairing—Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Avenue, N. Y. C.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc., and double as musicians or teach sports. $100 guaranteed for the season.
HAPPY ACRES VACATION CLUB
Middlefield, Conn.

Wood Patternmakers Wanted
First Class Workmen, High Wages
L. J. VAN HAM
58 Thayer Street, Boston

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young teacher to assist at small private school for the unusual child. Glenna Stearns, Hope Acres, Groton, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 35th St. Phone 3-4047. Mrs. Mary G. Martin.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace Long. 1090

HOUSES FOR SALE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Attractive home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, all modern conveniences, large lot, beautiful trees and flowers; Guilford section. Phone University 1040.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave.
Between Exeter and Fairfield Streets—Attractive single house of 10 rooms, 3 baths; moderately priced. Shown by appointment. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Kirkland 6502.

MODERN 8-room house, barn garage, about 1 acre land. C. C. Watts, R. F. D. #3, Laconia, N. H.

HOUSES TO LET

CANTERBURY, New Hampshire—Large colonial, for summer; lake; modern conveniences; 11 miles from Concord; $300. Reply to B. E. Berry, 8446 160th St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

JEWELERS

JEWELRY & SILVER REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston, LIB. 2917

LOST AND FOUND

LOST — Certificate #8219 representing 20 shares National Union Fire Insurance Co. standing in name of Mrs. Marion C. O'Hearn, dated January 31, 1941. Communicate with Townsend, Anthony & Tyson, 30 State St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed proposals for state highway and bridge reconstruction in NORTHFIELD, FA 314-F (2) (1940) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, May 13, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00. Proposal guaranty: $6600. Minimum wage rates: $0.85, $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, April 19, 1941.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. CITY—Practitioner's office; light, airy; part time arranged. Phone LONGACRE 5-3052.

PAYING GUESTS

HAVENHOLM-by-the-BROOK invites you who desire rest and study to this congenial home. Marbledale, Conn.

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N.Y.C.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel Wat 6766

REAL ESTATE

A BENEFICENT OPPORTUNITY
A benefactor interested in the upbuilding of youth, particularly the under-privileged, in the environments of a formerly exclusive summer camp on the shore of a mountain lake, under the tutelage of a charitable, religious or benevolent organization, can establish and perpetuate a self-sustaining benefaction, to 500 or more children annually. Inquiries confidential. Charles E. Fitz, 50 State St., Boston, Mass.

BEVERLY BARGAIN
Productive Investment or Home
House 11 rooms, 3 baths, 3 fireplaces, oil heat; 2-car garage; large lot of land on 2 streets. Apply: BENJ. A. PATCH
234 Cabot Street, Beverly, Mass.

CAPE COD HOUSE in country village. $1500. Pictures. HAROLD LEVENSALLER, Jefferson, Maine.

Citrus Grove, Ft. Myers, Fla.
1000 ft. on river, house, garage
Mrs. A. G. Rea, Fort Myers, Florida

FOR SALE
INCOME BEARING PROPERTY
North Carolina; excellent opportunity in thriving home city with delightful climate; corner lot, two street fronts, beautifully landscaped; group of buildings including (1) three, (1) four and (1) five-room apartments completely electrified, automatic oil heat, thermostat control; never vacant; also eleven guest rooms, all comfortably furnished and decorated; modern, desirable location; many regular guests monthly; property clear, owners retiring; would consider taking first mortgage; golden opportunity for home plus good income. Box 6-M, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—S. Central Connecticut—Home, 100 acres; route 10; beautiful for development into country estate or recreation camp, with privacy; golf, lake, woods, bridle path. Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HINGHAM, MASS.
Bradley Woods—6 rooms, bath and lavatory; all modern. Colonial single, 3 bedrooms, fireplace, oil burner, kitchen cabinets, full cellar; 10 min. from Fore River Bridge on Route 3A; see today; F. H. A. approved; $42.27 month, after down payment. Call Hingham 1526 or Hingham 1552.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

NEEDHAM, Mass., near Wellesley—Charming, sunny, well-furnished 7-room house, two first-floor bedrooms; secluded location; $65. L. Davenport Boyd, rep. Olive F. Thornton, Wal. 3969, Wel. 0290.

THREE-ROOM and porch bungalow, large recreation hall; 20 acres; borders lake; $650 cash. B .M. Johnston, Washington, Maine.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway — Attractive single room, $11 or $12 weekly including meals. Write or call Mr. Alphin, KEN. 1574.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

YOUNG man, 23, desires home with Christian Scientists, vicinity N. Y. Write Box H-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Quiet sunny room overlooking The Christian Science Mother Church Park; elevator. Apt. 18; permanent or transients. Ken. 9320.

BOSTON—Attractive front room overlooking Fenway; business woman; privileges. 80 Fenway, Suite 7. Tel. Com. 0857.

BROOKLINE, Mass. — Comfortable front room, excellent location; all conveniences; private home; ideal business person; near Coolidge Corner. Asp. 8416.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room in apartment house; conveniently located; home privileges. Telephone TRO 6607.

HOTEL MINERVA
216 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston.
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C. EAST THIRTIES—Large room, southern exposure, private bath, in quiet duplex apartment. Mu. 4-6562.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112 (93rd)—Park view; sunny; private bath; one, two; breakfast or kitchen.

N. Y. CITY, overlooking Columbia—Corner room and bath; lady or couple; $50. AC. 2-8108, Apt. 72, 601 West 115.

WINTHROP CENTER, Mass.—One large room, bathroom floor, suitable for one person; situated near Christian Science church. Tel. Ocean 0716.

RUGS FOR SALE

BRAIDED RUGS for sale, 3 room-size rugs of artistic planning and good workmanship. MRS. C. V. WILLOUGHBY, Hollis, N. H., P. O. Brookline.

SACRIFICE beautiful genuine Persian and Chinese rugs; large and smaller sizes; never used. 1537 Beacon Street, Brookline. Call Aspinwall 3703 for appointment.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Washington Christian Science church, preferably resident of District of Columbia. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis.
Write Box L-1, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified
(Continued)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED man desires position taking charge of printing office, large or medium size. Box J-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, 17 years old, desires work, farm or summer camp; high-school graduate. Box J-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOSTESS, summer hotel or private companion; refined, capable woman. Box X-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CAPABLE young lady, now employed secretary-bookkeeper, desires change; pleasing personality, accustomed to meeting people, handling details and assuming responsibility; six years' experience, 3 with engineering firm; highest references can be furnished. Box J-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE young woman would like hourly work, relieving attendant or doing personal shopping. Box K-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION AND NURSE—Experienced; free to go anywhere. Tel. MO. 2-9700 or write Box R-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SUMMER RENTALS

COTUIT, Mass.—Waterfront modern cottage, sandy beach; 4 chambers, sleeping porch; near Christian Science church. Mrs. Hayden, 27 Albion St., Newton Centre. LAS. 8566.

FRIENDSHIP, MAINE—Seven-room cottage, consisting of four bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch, living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen and lavatory; completely furnished; located at ocean's edge; garage; private wharf; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; select community; season $400. Write owner, REDMOND, 11 PARK LANE, Springfield, N. J.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 monthly.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

THUMB INDEXING

MAY I have the privilege of Thumb Indexing your textbooks? All work personally supervised. Noble R. Steves, Mgr., RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., INC., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Dist., Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Cel. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MISS BLACK, *Flowers*
2022 11th Avenue So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of Coke and Coal
PHONE 3-0209

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

MOBILE

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

Treat your pets to the best
French's Bird Seed
AND
GREER'S GOT IT
Remember prices are lowest at Greer's

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
PHONE DEX. 1377

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

FRANK STOLL
Men's Furnisher and Hatter
KUPPENHEIMER and GRIFFON Good Clothes
113 Dauphin St. Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 4409. Hours: 8 a. m. to 12 m., and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONTGOMERY
(Continued)

Visit **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave., Through to Monroe

Lane-Mathews
in Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Dresses, Hats, Coats
Shoes, Hose
Milady's every need

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE REAM
Retail Stores In
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

PARKS *Motor* SERVICE
1607 Ponce de Leon Blvd.—Phone 4-3211
United Motors Service

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce De Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Specializing in **Service** at Moderate Prices
TUTAN MOTORS
216 MINORCA AVE PHONE 4-2641

DAYTONA BEACH

To Meet All Your Auto Needs
THE BEACH GARAGE
27 N. Atlantic Av., Daytona Beach, Fla.
STORAGE REPAIRS
SHELL GAS
FISK TIRES EXIDE BATTERIES

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse.
A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

Barlitt's Market
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

FORT MYERS

SHELL SERVICE STATION
817 First Street
Across from Royal Palm Hotel
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Credit Cards Accepted

JACKSONVILLE

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
By Sending them to
SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
Tels. 5-1513 and 5-1514

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Olivia's
"Clothes that never ask your age"
127 West Adams St. Tel. 3-1086

FRED L. MULLIKIN
Real Estate—Mortgage Loans
Rentals—Properties Managed
236 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-1769

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32465 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Cities Service Gasoline Tires—Tubes—Batteries All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Tel. 3-7641

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints, Varnishes
Enamels
Miami—56 W. Flagler Street Tel. 2-7443
Miami Beach—509 Collins Ave. Tel. 5-2648

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
BY
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

NINA'S TEA ROOM
Special
Fried Chicken Dinner 50c
3679 S. W. 8th Street
(Opp. Douglas Ent. to Coral Gables)

Skageth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

MIAMI BEACH

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Opposite Monument Tel. 6-9112

WORLD OF GOOD FOOD
SOUTHERN CAFETERIAS
Moderate Prices
MIAMI BEACH MIAMI

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH
(Continued)

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

ORLANDO

Spring is here!
You'll find a joyous new note in the styles we are showing
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Choice Meats—Groceries
Fresh Fruits—Vegetables
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Hypatia Foundation Garments
Manufactured in Orlando
ROZETTA BRAITHWAITE
Designer
in charge of fittings
3 Washington St., Arcade Tel. 2-1549

SARASOTA

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
CALIFORNIA HATS
Visit the Thrift Shop
AT FIVE POINTS

HARMON'S
Clothes for Men Who Care
Where Quality Reigns
MAIN ST. AT FIVE POINTS

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN
CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Popular Prices
MAGNOLIA ARCADE
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
☆
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street, North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832. 9 to 5 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos
GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
609-608 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST
BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
205 S. Olive Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for year, or months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436. 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES
Dickerson's Archlock
and Arch Relief
Nationally known makes for men and women
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workmen's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Broad St., N. W.

DECATUR

Gulf Products Pharis Tires
Phone DEARBORN 3078
Greely's Service
204 W. PONCE DE LEON AVE.
Delco Batteries Accessories

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

It costs less to
furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broad

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Call us for
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second St. Phone 6367

The First National Bank & Trust Company IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broghton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

Woco Pep
Tiolene Motor Oil
Colonial Oil Co.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Serving the Coastal Empire

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

Annette's Dairy
Milk for the kiddies
PASTEURIZED
2431 Habersham St.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE
& STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Call 3-2187
for
JOHNSON'S
COAL

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the cheapest but the most economical
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

A Department Store for All
Your Home and Family Needs
as in Durham
Ellis Stone & Co

Europe

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA and FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg, Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

J. F. BROMS & SON H. A. B.
15 Norrlandsgatan Tel. 10 34 52
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods,
Rumford Baking Powder
Fruits, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc. Speciality: Vegetables.

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmbloms
Norrmalmstorg

MIMOSA
Florists
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

Books—Magazines—Stationery
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Switzerland

BASEL

Rindlisbach
Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie
Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
(Drapery, Underlinen)

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35
Ready Mades, Novelties
and Materials for Ladies

H. BÜHLER
Buchhaltungs und Inkassobureau
Steuerberatungen, Revisionen
Auditor, Accountant and Tax Advisor
Sevogelstrasse 123. Tel. 3.50.02.

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Steinenberg 19. Tel. 2.48.71.

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wollenhof
ART ENGRAVING SHOP
Inhaber: Marktgasse 60 Telephon BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

C. Hefti
MARKTGASSE 51 11
Modes Berne

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Hotelgasse 8 Tel. 34.281

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

A. RUOF
Bijouterie—Orfeverie—Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24 968

CRYSTAL
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 KRAMGASSE

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches,
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl. Berne.

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY GROCERIES
& DRUGSTORE
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8.

ST. GALL

Schuhhaus Schneider
GOLIATHGASSE 5 BEIM HECHT
St. Gallen
(Shoes)

Leather Goods
Toys
WEIGMANN & CO.
Marktgasse 12.

THUN

Haushaltartikel
Werkzeuge
Eisenwaren
offeriert vorteilhaft
Eisenhandlung SCHWEIZER
Zum Anker Thun Berntor
Household Goods, etc.

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations, Central Heating Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

WERNER FANKHAUSER
Hauptstrasse Thun
High Class Dress Materials
Moderate Prices

ZURICH

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Mettler
Limmatquai 106 Zürich

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31 477 Tel. 37 036
BUTCHER

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer
(Florists)

TAXI — BETRIEB
Tag und Nacht—Autotouren
L. JUNG, Hönggerstrasse 71
Tel. 1.34.66 (Taxis)

HETTINGER
Carpets—Linoleum
Talacker 24. Tel. 3.77.86.

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Chames & Nelson Consolidated
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

WOOLS
for the
ARMY • NAVY AIR FORCE
Now is the time to lay in your stock of Wool if our Sailors, Soldiers and Air Force are to have their woollens ready for Winter. In preparing these garments it is necessary for you to have wool which will make the maximum number of articles in the minimum time. Our wool is manufactured from long staple yarn that has been shrunk so that all danger of the garment shrinking is minimised, easily handled, easily woven—Free from all blemishes.
Cleghorns
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing
Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand
Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

The Departmental Store
With An Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
LIMITED
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom—Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235 PINE STREET PHONE 20521

STEVENS
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Permanent Waving from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 WEST STREET

THE **Moore Shoe Co.**
For Satisfaction and Value in
FOOTWEAR
368 West St., Durban

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY and PROVISIONS
Home Made Pickles a Speciality
We stock Heinz Food Products, Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Road (close to Station)
Phone 22403

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
Town Depot: 74 Field St.
Cake Orders Phone 23719
Sandwich Orders Phone 24491
CAKES and CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own Bakery

FOR GROCERIES
AND PROVISIONS
L. GODWIN
285 Church St. Phone 4110

JOHANNESBURG

June's and O. K.
Ladies' Hairdressing
Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082. P. O Box 80
BRANCHES:
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fairhaven Private Hotel
CHARLTON TERRACE
(off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from center of City. On bus route. Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and table tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church Phone 24-2505

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7, 7/- to £10, 10/-
44 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

PIETERMARITZBURG

ROSS' DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value With Cheerful Service"
P.O. Box 97 Phone 2225

WHITTAKER MOTORS
See Us First Before Disposing of Your Car
We Pay Highest Prices
SPOT CASH
121A, Commercial Rd. Phone 3521

PEACH & HATTON Ltd.
For Furniture and Soft Furnishings
"Congoleum" Floor Coverings
"Cold Spot" Refrigerators
"Kenmore" Electric Washing Machines
136 CHURCH STREET PHONE 3057
also at 537 West St., Durban

For Pre-eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church St. Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery, Glassware
and Hardware
202 Church St. Phone 3813

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedor Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
TELEPHONE 3213

KULZ,
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Mader Perms. 25/-
Specialists in Permanent Waving and Blow Waving, etc.
Bourke Trust Buildings
183 St. Andries Street, Pretoria

SPRINGS

D. A. McLEOD & CO.
High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
43, THIRD STREET, SPRINGS
Telephone 56-3131 P. O. Box 109

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

PRYCE & READ
Invite You to See
SMART FROCKS
and MILLINERY
also
DRESSMAKING to ORDER
Fit and Style Guaranteed
Address: 173, Adelaide Street
Brisbane, Australia

"DRUMBORISK"
High Class Guest House
293 Vulture Street East, South Brisbane Queensland
Overlooking Brisbane River
Tourists or Permanents
Tariff moderate, all conveniences, garages
Ph. 12847 Mrs. CARLETON, Proprietress

New Zealand

WELLINGTON

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

Boudoir
Blouses, Lingerie and Hosiery
66 Manners St., near Princess Theatre
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN
MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay, Opp. Midland

AUSTIN BENNETT LTD.
"The Friendly Shoe Store"
CUBA STREET, WELLINGTON
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
Weddings Children
Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington
make this famous store your headquarters
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON

STAR STORES
Quality Grocers
We Guarantee What We Sell
Free Delivery City and Suburbs

JAMES SMITH LIMITED.
for Service
James Smith's Service embraces all the facilities of a modern store, including a famous Tea Room and luxurious Lounge. It also offers greater variety and value in Drapery, Fashions and Furnishings.

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialise in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown
Broadway, Rongotai, Oxford St., Levin

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

ELECTRICAL REPAIR SERVICE
Motors—Generators
and All Household Appliances
Our Service is Prompt and Efficient and our Charges Moderate
SMITH & WAITE
Phone 42-952
115 Lambton Quay Wellington

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

D. J. CONSTABLE
SILK AND HOSIERY SPECIALIST
Constables Corner Gas Co. Buildings
Courtenay Place, WELLINGTON

MAWSON'S
"the only address"
38 WILLIS STREET
Hosiery, Lingerie and
Foundation Garments Specialists
'phone 43.516

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence

DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Flowers for All

Milwaukee, Wis.

This woman proved that being ninety years of age, and living in an institution where she was confined to her room most of the time, could not keep a generous disposition from finding means of expression.

Her chief asset for scattering sunshine was a large African violet plant. It bloomed almost continuously for her, and was much admired. In order to share it with others, she had the nurses bring her the empty flower pots that might otherwise be thrown out. With the florists' rich soil still in them, she easily started new violet plants by plucking a leaf from her own plant, and caring for it till it showed that it would thrive. It was estimated that she had started and given away forty-three of them to her neighbors.

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. An 11-day military campaign brought Yugoslavia to the point of unconditional surrender.

2. William S. Knudsen, director-general of the Office of Production Management, announces that the automobile industry has agreed to reduce its production by 20 per cent, or 1,000,000 cars, effective Aug. 1, in order to make available more manpower, materials, facilities, and managements for the defense program.

3. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, made this statement in testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee.

4. Yes; the reaction to Britain's continuous setbacks has taken the form of a growing demand for actual facts.

5. President Roosevelt disclosed that he has assured all American ship lines that these vessels will be protected by the Navy.

6. No; according to Association of American Railroads, this low fare will apply only to uniformed Army, Navy Marine Corps, and Coast Guard men on furlough and traveling at their own expense.

7. Retaliation for a recent heavy R. A. F. attack on Berlin, when heavy casualties were inflicted, has been given as the German reason for the assault on London, in which 400 Nazi planes took part.

8. The news that a British naval squadron had destroyed an entire convoy of five supply ships and three destroyers carrying men and materials to the Axis troops fighting in Libya.

9. The 1942 fiscal year tax program is expected to increase present taxes by one-third.

10. In a message to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the President declared that as far as he was concerned, there would be no Government censorship of press, radio or newsreels and said "there would be no Government control of news except that involving vital military information."

Sweeping Wires!

A report from Florida, according to Telephone Topics, says that linemen have turned to outdoor housekeeping nowadays and are sweeping telephone wires with long handled, stiff bristled brooms. No, they're not shining the wires—just sweeping off the spiders! It seems that in the strong Florida sunshine spiders grow large and numerous. They spin strong silken webs during the day, and when the evening dew forms on the webs the wires are shorted, mixing up the "Hellos" and "Good-byes." So they're wiresweeping in Florida.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. How long did Yugoslavia hold out against the German military machine?

2. What is the latest important step taken by the automobile industry to aid defense production?

3. Who recently said, "The use of military force to enforce labor decisions is the worst policy the Nation could follow"?

4. Is there a demand in Britain for more "hard facts" about war news rather than bulletins about "highly successful withdrawals" and "soft soap" pronouncements?

5. Will American merchantmen have the protection of the U. S. Navy if they choose to sail outside the combat zones declared under the Neutrality Act?

6. Will the average American citizen benefit by the new low railroad rate of 1½ cents a mile which becomes effective May 1?

7. What was Berlin's reason for the April 16 attack on London which has been described as the heaviest bombing raid of the war?

8. What news from the Mediterranean indicates that the British fleet still dominates that area?

9. How much will America's new tax program add to the present taxes of individuals and corporations?

10. Does President Roosevelt plan a government control of the press?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on this Page)

In Lighter Vein

The Pupil's Angle

Teacher: "This is a portrait of the founder of this school. He was a prominent philanthropist and gave large sums to this school."

Student: "Why didn't he work them out himself?"

—Answers

"I'm not blacking-out any more. I've negotiated a separate peace."

Evidence

Walking along with his mother on a frosty morning, Billy noticed his breath on the cold air.

"Look, mother," he said. "I'm dusty inside."—Grit.

This Way Out

The housewife was showing her new maid through the upstairs rooms. Finally, they came to a staircase leading down to the garden.

"Now, Mary," said the housewife, stepping onto the landing, "when you wish to pass down to the garden, go down this way."

At that moment she slipped, and with a great bumping noise she was precipitated to the bottom.

"Good gracious, mum!" gasped the maid, staring down from above. "Are ye hurt?"

"No; it's nothing," came the reply, as the dishevelled mistress rose to her feet.

"Then ye've got down it foine, mum!" declared the girl. "But if that's the way I've got to go down, the job's too strenuous for me!"—Montreal Star.

Just a Retainer

Diner (first time at Southern resort hotel): "Are tips required here?"

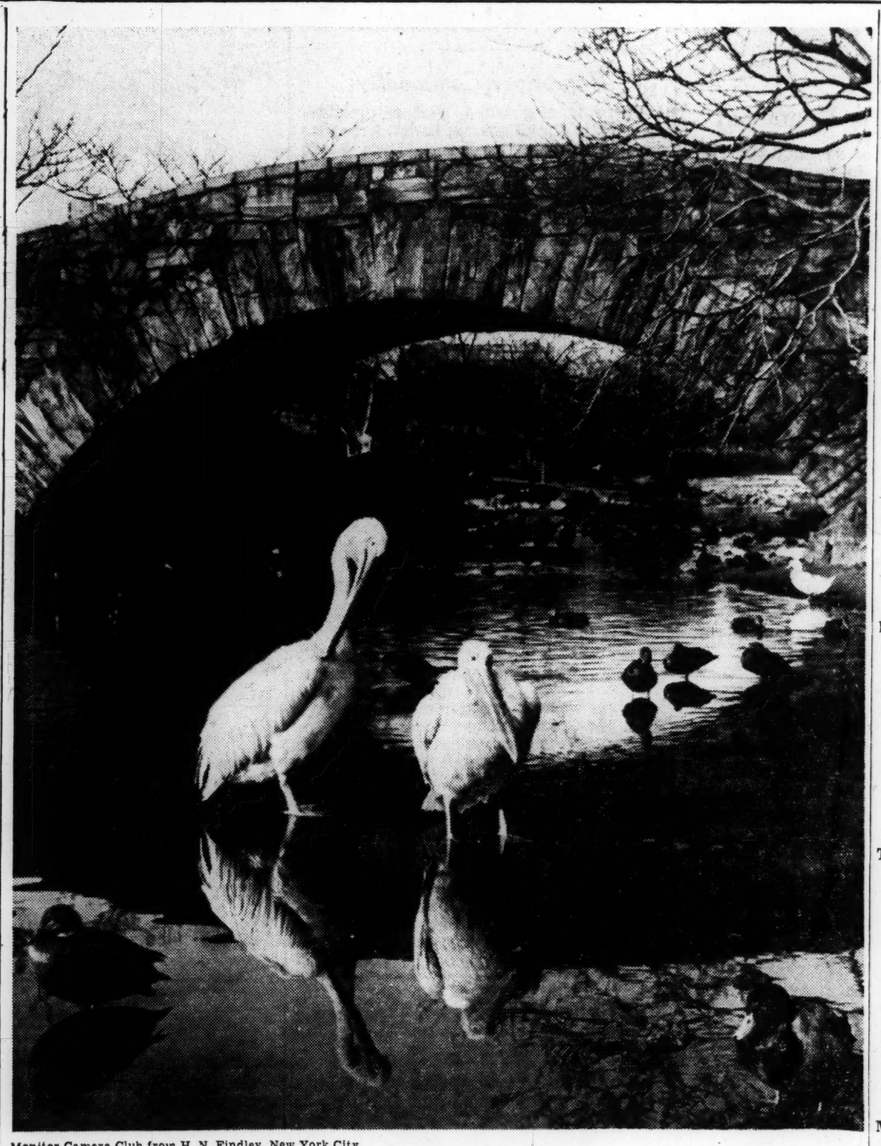
Negro Waiter: "No, sah."

Diner: "Oh, I'm so glad!"

Negro Waiter: "Yes, sah, all we asks am a small retainin' fee jes' lak lawyers does!"

A Verse for Today . . .

When thou goest out to battle against thine enemies, and seest horses, and chariots, and a people more than thou, be not afraid of them: for the LORD *thy God is with thee, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt.*—DEUT. 20:1.



Monitor Camera Club from H. N. Findley, New York City

Two Patriarchs

These pelicans have been in New York's Central Park for at least 40 years, according to the photographer. A group of regular visitors to the park recently gave a party for them. The menu? Fish, naturally, that's all they eat.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Wonder why nobody ever gets married at low noon or just plain noon.

Detroit News: For some of the starker fiction, we have thought that the author might say in his foreword, "Any resemblance of any character herein to a living person is unlikely."

Daily Quotation

A MAN cannot speak but he judges himself. With his will or against his will, he draws his portrait to the eye of his companions by every word.—EMERSON

Monitor Movie Guide

Andy Hardy's Private Secretary (MGM)—Andy, about to graduate from Carvel High, finds himself burdened with details, accepts the offer of a girl to help, and gradually becomes involved in all sorts of complications. But after the fashion of the Hardy family, the difficulties eventually are straightened out. Mickey Rooney, Kathryn Grayson, Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Ann Rutherford, Sara Haden.—Family.

Dead Men Tell (20th-Fox)—Another in the series of Charlie Chan stories, with mysterious events and deeds of violence taking place in a treasure ship. The story is confusing but technically the film is another example of Hollywood's craftsmanship even where secondary films are concerned. Sidney Toler, Sen Yung, Sheila Ryan, Robert Weldon, Don Douglas.—Adults and young people.

Ellery Queen, Master Detective (Columbia) — Murder mystery melodrama with Ralph Bellamy, in the title role, setting out to find a missing girl, plunging her and himself into a homicide case, and managing to solve the mystery after several startling developments. Margaret Lindsay, Charley Grapewin, James Burke, Michael Whalen.—Adults and young people.

The Great Lie (Warners)—Melodrama, with a preposterous story, infused, however, with a certain amount of persuasiveness through the acting of Bette Davis, the work of the supporting cast, the direction of Edmund Goulding, the dialogue, and photography. The narrative is based on the dramatic triangle and abounds in what were once called "strong situations." George Brent, Mary Astor, Lucile Watson, Hattie McDaniel.—Adults and mature young people.

Man Who Lost Himself (Universal)—Farcical comedy, based on confusion of identities, with Brian Aherne playing a double role. The plot develops some risque situations when one man finds himself taking the place of his double after the two have been drinking together. But finally all of the complications are straightened out. Kay Francis, Henry Stephenson, S. Z. Sakall, Nils Asther. — Adults and mature young people.

Nice Girl? (Universal)—Amusing comedy with Deanna Durbin as a small-town girl, daughter of a high school principal, who thinks she is in love with an amiable young research man, runs away temporarily to the city, finds that he considers her merely a child, and returns to her home and the boy next door. Many of Miss Durbin's admirers will regret that she is shown drinking; but the early scenes are delightfully done. Franchot Tone, Robert Stack, Walter Brennan, Robert Benchley, Helen Broderick.—Adults and mature young people.

Road to Zanzibar (Paramount)—Amusing successor to "The Road to Singapore," with Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, and Director Victor Schertzinger together again. Besides an abundance of gags there is some broad burlesque of epics of African adventure. The story is about a couple of carnival pitchmen who embark on a jungle journey to rescue two stranded American girls. In the assisting cast are Una Merkel, Joan Marsh, and Eric Blore.—Adults and young people.

That Night in Rio (20th-Fox)—Carmen Miranda bedecks this musical production with South American spangles, but the rest of the film is stale and tasteless. The story is a comedy about an American singer who masquerades as a South American financier, a disguise which is used for considerable innuendo. A physical indisposition is made a subject for laughter. Alice Faye, Don Ameche, S. Z. Sakall, J. Carroll Naish, Curt Bois.—Adults.

Above Average Films

Family—"Spring Parade," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Rhythm on the River."

Adults and Young People—"The Devil and Miss Jones," "Fantasia," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," "Meet John Doe," "So Ends Our Night," "Arizona," "Hudson's Bay," "Night Train," "Thief of Bagdad," "Blackout," "Escape."

Adults Only—"The Long Voyage Home," "The Baker's Wife," "The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe."

For Crisp Apples

"Modified atmosphere" storage developed at Cornell University promises to make crisp fall apples available the year round.

Puzzle Answers

Barber must have a beard. For he cannot, under the conditions stated, shave himself nor can anyone else shave him. If he shaved himself, he would be shaving himself and being shaved by Barber both, and no man did that. Therefore, since he does not fall in the category of the men who shave, he must have a beard.

More Quizzes

1. 420 days.
2. 40 feet long, 30 feet wide.
3. A has 15 cents; B has 15 quarters ($3.75); and C has 15 dollars.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Understanding?*

By LE PELLEY

NOW LISTEN — YOU'VE BEEN TRYING TO DICTATE TERMS LONG ENOUGH —
BUT YOU HAVE THE KEYS TO OUR BOAT
WE'LL TURN OVER THE KEYS TO YOUR BOAT WHEN YOU TELL US WHAT YOU'VE DONE WITH OURS .... I LIKE TO SETTLE THINGS VERY PEACEABLY ....
YOU CAN'T BE TOUGH WITH THESE PEOPLE, BOSS! — BETTER REASON IT OUT : —
BUT HOW DID THEY KNOW ABOUT THE TREASURE ...?
WE DIDN'T COME FOR TREASURE ... WE CAME TO PHOTOGRAPH PREHISTORIC FOOTPRINTS ...
WOW — WHY DIDN'T YOU TELL ME !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And We Are Going to Wear Them All Next Week*

By RODGERS

"What's on for today?" I wondered as I hopped out of bed this A.M.
When I asked the Boss, he told me to run along and try to collect as many of my friends as I could-
So I did —
APRIL 20-26 BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK
BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK APR 20 26
BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK APR 20 26
And when I got home the Boss had a sign for each of us to wear—

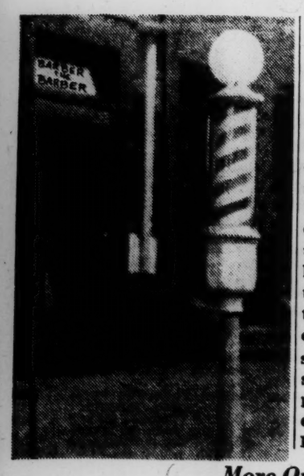
The Adventures of Waddles—*Oh, for a Seedless Variety*

By THE HAGERS

"TED, DANDELIONS AREN'T SO BAD." (I TOLD HIM OF THE DREAM I HAD.)
"LIKE LITTLE SUNS, THEIR YELLOW LIGHT WILL MAKE A ROOM LOOK GAY AND BRIGHT.
THEIR LEAVES WHEN BOILED MAKE TASTY GREENS— A DISH THAT'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR QUEENS."
"THEN CULTIVATE," SAID TED, "THE WEEDS. BUT FIRST, PLEASE TAME YOUR ROVING SEEDS."

Photographic Quiz

By "Puzzlesmith"



Barber, Barber!

In the tiny hamlet of Smallville, the village barber—the only one in town, by the way—is a man whose name, strangely enough, is the same as his occupation, Barber. He does a good business, although some of the residents in town have beards and do not shave, and still others shave themselves. Now, of those who do not have beards, Barber shaves all who do not shave themselves. And he shaves none of those who do shave themselves, for every man in Smallville either shaves himself, or else Barber shaves him, and no man mixes his procedure by adopting both methods. Now, the problem is—Does Barber have a beard?

More Quizzes

1. One of seven patrons of a restaurant dined there each day; a second patron dined there every second day; a third every third day; and so on to the seventh patron who ate there once every seventh day. After how many days would the entire seven appear at the same time?

2. A rectangular lawn has dimensions which are as 4 to 3. By increasing each dimension 2 feet, the lawn would have an area of 1,344 square feet. What are the dimensions of the lawn?

3. Each of Messrs. A, B, and C has the same number of pennies, quarters, and dollars, respectively. If they have $18.90 altogether, how much has each?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Invest Your Overtime"—II

The advice to "save and have" is as good today as ever it was, and is in some respects particularly timely and cogent. A previous editorial has pointed out that rigid thrift in wartime redounds to the benefit of both the individual and the Government.

To salt away one's surplus earnings and even part of his regular earnings during these active times is a way for the average person to buttress most firmly his security and that of his family in the possibly difficult readjustments after the war. The Treasury's new United States Savings Bonds are excellently suited to this purpose.

Of course it is hoped that wise direction of economic forces by governments will help minimize the impact of postwar changes. But every war period for which the economists have charts shows a rise of prices during the conflict, a fall thereafter, and a period of distress as men are being demobilized and resources turned to produce goods instead of guns.

In that difficult period, however much it may be ameliorated, a personal backlog of savings may be the means of turning adversity into opportunity. Actually every bit of economy during the war period will help in a small degree to prevent reaction from being so severe.

There are numerous kinds of investments one may properly consider as well as the Government's bonds. As has been recognized, some have debts to pay first. Some may soundly put money in household furnishings or a house itself while supplies of these commodities are plentiful. A savings bank account or an investment in business may be for others the most useful disposal of capital. Solidly established firms might inaugurate savings plans or ownership participation plans for their employees.

A trader or financier may think it the time to go "long" on the market or incur debts if he believes inflation is in the offing. Yet speculative buying is not to be encouraged, and purchase of equities is something for the informed investor rather than the novice. To the average person, saving is a long-term affair, not a nervous watching of when to "get out of the market." A savings bond, bank account, or annuity, though it may represent momentarily less buying power during a price rise, is likely to constitute after the war at least as large buying power per dollar, and possibly more, than it did when it was accumulated.

Some intangible as well as tangible investments are to be remembered. Treasury bonds are, of course, as safe as the Government, and savings bank deposits will help finance defense housing. But there are also such investments as the education of children, which one financial counsel has called the surest form of social security. And it might be recommended that families consider some budgeting of contributions to war relief activities as an investment in a kinder world.

For this saving, giving, or investment of whatever kind, a certain rough measure has been suggested in the proposition that families set aside the increase of their income, whether from overtime work or in salary increases or other form, as compared with income at the beginning of the emergency a year or more ago. This might be called a kind of installment saving—or installment buying of post-war security.

Customers Not Wanted

Ever since the beginning of the war, British newspapers have discouraged the acquisition of new customers. The Times and the Daily Telegraph are even trying to get rid of some of their old ones, suggesting a partial return to the days of the eighteenth century when one paper would be handed round an entire village.

This is due to the shortage of newsprint in Britain, which is steadily growing more acute. At the outbreak of hostilities every publication was rationed to 60 per cent of its normal allowance of paper. This restriction was met by keeping sales constant and reducing size. Then came a further cut of one-third, which was met in the same way. Now, however, a third cut of one-sixth has been imposed.

In other departments of activity the Government has not merely rationed output; it has reduced the actual number of producers. This analogy is unlikely to be followed, it is thought, in connection with newspapers. Informed press criticism is genuinely valued, and any step against free expression of all varieties of honest thought in Britain would meet with severe opposition.

Henry Bergh's Monument

Celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on April 10 reminded us of Henry Bergh, whose achievements were recently depicted by a short movie exhibited by the news-reel theaters. He is deserving of recognition.

When Henry Bergh came back from serving the State Department at St. Petersburg in 1865, he almost immediately began to launch a campaign for minimizing brutality to dumb creatures. On April 19, 1866, the New York State Legislature gave the A. S. P. C. A. its charter.

Once Henry Bergh asked a policeman to arrest a woman for beating a child. The policeman refused. A mother had a right to whip her own child, the officer declared. But Mr. Bergh thought differently. So he had the woman arrested for "cruelty to animals." Into court the reformer brought his evidence wrapped up in a blanket. The court knew it had no legal right to interfere between mother and offspring, but courageously ruled that the child was an animal within the meaning of the law, and held the mother guilty. This led directly to the formation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Some of the newspapers of Henry Bergh's day called him "The Great Meddler." But they later honored him. He and the organization he founded did much to awaken the conscience of the American people to evils in their midst.

Counsel of Despair

Although he admits that collapse of the British Empire would be a tragedy to the world and even to Germany, Colonel Lindbergh believes the war was lost for the Allies before it began. He implies acquiescence in that assumption.

Did he and his backers ever hear of Washington at Valley Forge, John Paul Jones, the Alamo, the Greeks at Thermopylae, the Dutch against Philip II, Drake and the Armada, Lincoln's long search for a winning general in the Civil War, or Wellington's late start against Napoleon?

If Wages Rise—

If wages rise, can prices be far behind? The American steel industry thinks not, and it thinks so the more explosively since Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, has issued an order freezing steel prices at levels of the first quarter of 1941 notwithstanding the general wage increase just granted of 10 cents an hour.

The Henderson order may prove to be only a temporary request, designed to preserve the status quo in steel prices until the Office of Price Administration can study the situation and determine how much of an increase is justified. Mr. Henderson has assured that adjustments will be made promptly if it is shown that they should be. Otherwise there may be a court test of the price control powers.

Steel men probably would agree that some margin of added labor costs could be absorbed by the industry through increased efficiency and in other ways. But to assimilate at one gulp a rise of 11 to 12 per cent in wage costs is a rather large order. The argument often has been made that steel profits rise much more than proportionately when the rate of steel operations climbs above the minimum required to cover overhead. But there also is a point at which any increase of production or capacity is purchased only at a rising cost per ton; and steel production at present is approximately 100 per cent of rated capacity.

A pronounced rise in costs of living would certainly tend to force wages up. Any sudden or marked increase in wage rates tends similarly to start the spiral by which wages and prices or vice versa chase each other up the economists' graphs. The Price Administration was formed to prevent so far as possible any such inflation. On his appointment to the new office last week Mr. Henderson said with reference to steel prices, "We are watching wages as a prime cost. If there are unwarranted prospective wage rises we will have decided interest in them." That interest, as applied to a number of industries, should be a watchful and outspoken one.

Hague conventions on the conduct of war seem to be as antiquated as the yo-yo—if you remember what that was.

The millennium will be when our cities are so clean that a boy has to go to the country to get dirty.

The Bookshelf

Humor as a Commodity

There is emphasized, perhaps unintentionally, in JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, HUMORIST OF THE NINETIES, by Francis Hyde Bangs (New York: Knopf. $3) the fact that the closing years of the last century marked the decline of a school of American humor. Will Rogers carried on the banner, along with one or two others less conspicuous and less gifted in the art of which the elder Bangs, if not a master, was a pioneer.

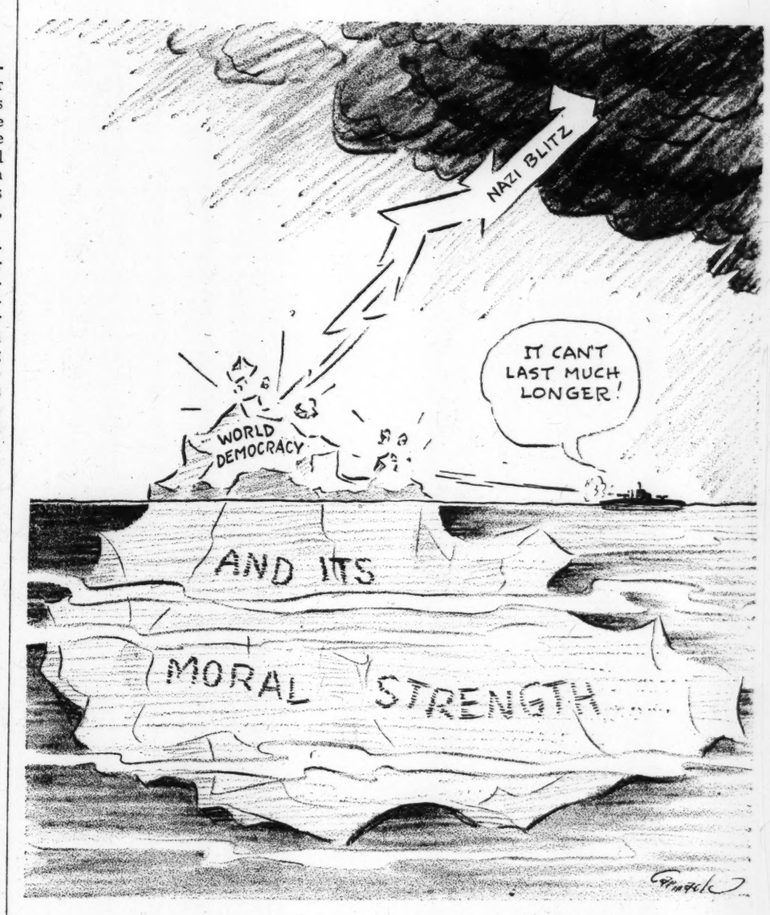
Mr. Bangs' son is his sympathetic biographer. He has shown devotion and a proper appreciation of the untiring and usually successful efforts of his gifted forebear to persuade the American people to smile at their own peculiarities and shortcomings. John Kendrick Bangs was fortunate in having available and at hand the agencies of distribution which supplied a ready market for his wares. Puck, in the eighties and for some years thereafter, was a brilliant, satirical magazine with pages open for the contributions of caricaturists who either wrote or drew somewhat in the style of Thomas Nast, their preceptor, who emerged in the days of the Tweed dynasty. Nast, as well as W. A. Rogers, set the style, if not the tempo, of American caustic and humorous art.

There was a somewhat larger school of writers preceding or contemporary with the Bangs era. Mark Twain, dean of the school, had set the pace and outlined the curriculum in his "Roughing It" and his "Innocents Abroad." There followed a conspicuous corps of graduates and undergraduates who won some degree of fame before Bangs wrote his "House Boat on the Styx." There were such veterans as Petroleum V. Nasby, M. Quad, "The Burlington Hawkeye Man," Edgar Wilson (Bill) Nye, and Frank R. Stockton.

Looking backward, one is conscious of a regrettable dearth now of the funny philosophers. Today, it would seem, there is need of a more generous sprinkling of the homely humor of the nineties. The tonic of laughter sometimes prepares us for serious contemplation of the more serious undertakings of the hour.

F. L. P.

More to It Than Appears on the Surface



Mirror of World Opinion

"The Time Has Come"

We are resolved as a nation upon the necessity of ending for all time the effort of totalitarianism to rule the world. Under the threat of such rule neither the American way of living, nor democracy, nor the civilization of the Western World, could survive.

Such is this newspaper's estimate of the national decision today. If we are correct, the sooner it is made plain alike to the dictators of Europe and to the false leaders of labor in this country, the better. . . . If and when the defeat of Nazi aggression demands not only the all-out industrial aid of America but the force of its fighting men—the unconquerable power of this nation—that power will enter this world war as it did the last. The time has come, we submit, when this ultimate resolve must be stated in terms so clear, so calm, that the whole world will understand them.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Nippon Go Bragh

To get the point of this, you must understand that Irish newspapermen are not allowed by their Government to admit that sons of Eire are serving with the British.

So, under the heading "Nippon Go Bragh!" a columnist in the Irish Times mentions the names and nationalities of nine British military successes:

General Wavell, English.
General Mackie, Australian.
General Wilson, Japanese (North Island).
General O'Connor, Japanese.
Gen. O'Moore Creagh, Japanese.
General Dill, Japanese (North Island).
General Brooke, Japanese (North Island).
Admiral Cunningham, Japanese.
Admiral Somerville, Japanese.—*London Daily Express.*

"Miracles" and the Higher Law

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The average person today has no little difficulty with the record of so-called miracles which dot the history of human experience. Especially prominent in the minds of those who profess Christianity are the so-called miracles of Jesus. They do not, in most cases, harmonize with theories of the physical sciences. They imply a setting aside of "natural law," and we view such an implication as a denial of fact. The attempt to alter physical conditions by any other than physical means is looked upon as resorting to magic or just plain superstition. That such an attitude is being increasingly recognized as erroneous is a hopeful sign.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, eminent scientist, physician and Nobel Prize winner, writing on "Prayer," describes it as a force in life as real as that of gravitation; the only power, as he expresses it, "which is able to set aside the natural law." It may be argued that a knowledge of the natural sciences does not necessarily qualify one to speak with authority on matters of religion, which, of course, is perfectly true. But that one who has achieved such prominence in the field of natural science should be led to such a conclusion is a most significant fact.

Those who have discovered this truth in the simple process of living by faith in the power, the goodness, the love and the healing presence of God, cannot but feel grateful that it is increasingly being recognized by intellectual leaders, whatever their field.

Perhaps those who experience intellectual difficulty with the so-called "miracles" of Jesus, those who say "it is impossible because it violates the natural law," may be led to see, as they grow in their understanding of him whom they call Savior, that his power, which they, too, can possess, was derived not from magic or superstition, but from the knowledge of a higher law, the law of God.

"JEDEL"

Canandaigua, N. Y.

"Napoleon and Hitler"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In William Henry Chamberlin's article on "Napoleon and Hitler" (Wide Horizon column) I read:

> It is quite probable that in the calmer perspective of fifty years hence, Hitler, who looms so ominously on the horizon at the present time, will seem only an episode in a turbulent period of international crisis.

This is what we all hope. But if this hope is realized it will be because someone opposed Hitlerism actively enough to reduce it to an episode. I missed this point in the article, which went on rather to stress problems other than that of ridding the world of forces which aim to make Hitlerism anything but an episode.

M. COURT

Brookline, Mass.

"This Is London Calling"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

God bless the London broadcast, and long may it call. After listening to reports and reading the reviews of the last minute news of the gigantic overturning in the world today, it sounds like the "Balm of Gilead" to turn on WOR at 12:30 a. m. and hear a calm, assuring voice say, "This is London calling," followed by the recounting of events from the English angle.

New York — LUCY TURNER

Keeping Prices "in Line"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently the Monitor broadcast stated that the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, which has just been created by President Roosevelt, will exercise its power to keep advancing prices of food, clothes, and other supplies in line with salary increases of the average American worker.

May we ask that those whose salaries do not increase be not forgotten.

H. E. C.

Boston

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

Do Courts Condone Contempt?

By Frank L. Perrin

Accepting the most recent dictum of the court of last resort in the greatest and perhaps most powerful of the remaining democracies, there is impressed the conviction that those who sit upon the woolsack are not as jealous as judges once were of their dignity. No longer do they insist upon absolute immunity from contemptuous thrusts of criticism, or from awkwardly hurled aspersions inspired even by those whose ill-concealed purpose it may be to interrupt or interfere with the measured and orderly processes of trial or appellate tribunals.

Why, it may be inquired, should judges voluntarily surrender the immunities or protective barriers which, almost since that day to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, have served to inspire, even if they did not impose a sanctity willingly and generously accorded by a free people? It would be as unjust as it would be contemptuous to intimate that those who would lower the barrier would consciously conspire or agree to invite disrespect for or doubt in the traditional wisdom and sanctity of the courts.

* * *

One need not argue for greater power and authority in government where those governed yield a just measure of obedience to those of their own choosing. But there must, if such voluntary regard for authority is to endure, be an unfeigned and sincere respect for those rules of conduct and procedure which have endured, until now, without being subjected to voluntary assaults by any so-called new school of political or economic thought.

The blindfolded lady with the balanced scales in her hand, whom we accept as symbolizing Justice, is both jealous and zealous. One may, as many have done, doubt her wisdom, but none must dare to question her honesty or impugn her integrity. Her domain is, and ever has been, the realm described by the metes and bounds of the bailiwick, the State or the Nation whose laws she administers and interprets. None within those prescribed boundaries could be exempted from penalties or deprived of the protection prescribed or vouchsafed. None so situated could presume to interfere with the processes or functions of the court without assuming the liability of answering when charged with contemptuous meddling or maliciously hindering orderly procedure.

This latest pronouncement by the five Justices, which is disputed by Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Stone and Roberts, does not, of course, absolve those charged with contempt of court, but it does result, so far as Judges in Federal jurisdictions are concerned, in depriving them of the power of summary action against offenders unless the contemptuous act is committed "in the presence of the said courts, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice."

* * *

It would seem, if such a specification or definition designed to circumscribe the region within which the administration of justice might thus be maliciously or designedly retarded was ever sound and inclusively comprehensive, that such time was in an era antedating the modern newspapers, the radio, the telephone, and even the telegraph. In our day-by-day associations and contacts we scarcely recognize, and much less realize, the limitations of space. Proximity to the courts may include, today, almost any imaginable distance. The ear catches, even if the eye cannot yet discern, the recording of events beyond seas and mountains almost simultaneously with their occurrence. The courts are not, and cannot be made, immune from influences outside their chambers. They are not, in this sense, geographically circumscribed or shielded.

The dissenting Justices, in an opinion written by Mr. Justice Stone, seem to have quite clearly defined, as they jointly approve, the long-familiar theory of "proximate cause," which hitherto has been accepted as embracing all forms of obstruction of justice, whether physically near to a court or not. In practice, of course, the rule now modified was designed to insure against abortive delays and the intended miscarriage of justice. The rule now set down would seem to defeat such purpose, even if it does not encourage premeditated interference with the work of the courts from distances conveniently safe.

The Wide Horizon

The Republican Spirit Lives

By Norton Webb

Although doubt and uncertainty continue to enshroud the future of France, there is comfort in realizing that the course of French democracy since the Revolution has been marked by severely trying situations somewhat similar to that prevailing today and that the French people have always surmounted them. By toilsome, lengthy, fiery, and unremitting efforts they have given proof since 1789 that they were determined that France should be a republic and were prepared to sacrifice their lives to maintain their famous motto, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, on which most liberal Frenchmen have always based their philosophy of living.

Once in Paris I was told by a distinguished French republican publicist that these three words were, more than anything else, the source of inspiration for French democratic statesmen, writers, poets, artists, and musicians. And their interpretation, he said, emphatically, would be amplified as surely in the future as they had in the past.

* * *

In the little over a century and a half since the Revolution, the French republican ideal has, at times, seemed irretrievably lost. Such was the case after Waterloo in 1815 when France, much as today, collapsed and defeatism took hold of the people as they saw foreign troops occupy Paris and other parts of the country for whose upkeep they had to pay. The remaining Revolutionaries and Jacobins believed the French democratic ideal gone forever as they saw famine and pillaging stalking everywhere, and the dreaded monarchy, headed by Louis XVIII, re-establish its tyrannical hold by grace of the King of Prussia and Emperors of Russia and Austria.

After Waterloo, two kings, Louis XVIII and Charles X tried to wipe out French revolutionary gains, or at least circumvent the people's rights as defined in the Declaration of the Rights of Man, now more sparingly embodied in the so-called royal charter of 1824. But after fifteen years of oppressive rule the French people again rose in revolt and in 1830 drove the despotic Charles out of the country. The net result of this uprising was the accession of the really liberal King Louis-Philippe who actually granted the people of France their rights in full as prescribed by the 1824 charter.

An overpowering urge for still greater freedom swept over France in 1848 that overthrew Louis-Philippe and brought in the second French Republic. Although it only lasted for three years and ten months, it was time enough to grant people universal suffrage which the despotic Napoleon III who followed with his Second Empire did not dare to revoke.

* * *

After the Second French Empire crumbled on Napoleon III's defeat by the Germans in 1870 and a brief occupation of France by German troops, the Third French Republic came into being, spurred on by a large school of French republican patriots, headed by the impassioned orator, Gambetta. The seventy years' existence of this republic resulted in the period of the greatest prosperity and progress that the French nation has ever known. It withstood the strains and ravages of the first World War. Today, after another defeat at the hands of Germany, France finds herself occupied by foreign troops, the republic supposedly abolished and once again under the rule of an authoritarian government.

Since the Revolution, France has thus passed through three republics which were interspersed with two empires and three monarchies. The total duration of the three republics was eighty-five years and ten months; the two empires lasted thirty years, the three monarchies thirty-five years. The combined duration of empires and monarchies was sixty-five years or some twenty years less than the republican system. The fate of the present Vichy régime is unpredictable, but it is clear that if France continues to run true to form she will not only re-establish the republic on an improved basis but take new measures against being robbed again of her dearly purchased revolutionary rights of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

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